

THE AMADOR LEDGER

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EPISODE OF A CROOK'S DAY

How Messenger Boy Was Sunk Out of Valuable Bundle Worth \$100.

From a large jewelry store across the way presently emerged a diminutive messenger boy, carrying a small, square bundle, and turned into Broadway, relates McClure's. The man on the bench, known to his friends as "Supple Jim," rose unobtrusively to his feet. The apostle of Hermes stopped to buy a cent's worth of mucilaginous candy from the Italian on the corner, and then, whistling loudly, dawdled upon his way. The man followed, maneuvering for position, while the boy, now in the chewing stage and struggling violently, lingered to inspect a mechanical toy. The supple one accomplished a flank movement, approached, touched him on the shoulder, and displayed a silver badge beneath his coat.

"Young man, I'm from the central office and need your help. About a block from here a fellow will come running after you and say they've given you the wrong bundle—see? He'll hand you another and tell you to give him the one you've got. He's a crook—"Paddy the Sneak"—old game! See?"

The boy was all attention, his jaws motionless.

"Yep!" he replied, his eyes glistening delightedly.

"Well, I'll be right behind you. And when he throws the game into you just pretend you fall into it an' hand him your box. Then I'll make the collar. Are you on?"

"Say, that's easy!" grinned the boy.

"Show us what you're good for, then, and I'll have the inspector send you some passes for the theater."

The boy started on in business-like fashion. As his interlocutor had predicted, a hatless "feller" overtook him, breathless, and entered into voluble explanation. The messenger exchanged bundles and then, eyes front, continued up the street until the detective should pounce upon his victim. For some strange reason no such event took place. At the end of the block he cast a furtive glance behind him. Both Paddy and the central office man had vanished, to dispose in a Bowery pawnshop of the fruits of their short hour of toil, dividing between them \$160 as the equivalent of the diamond stud which the box had contained.

A Card From Dr. B. H. Schacht to the Public.

Some 4 years ago I fractured my leg, and for a long time was physically incapacitated to attend to my outdoor practice; during these years I have not been idle, but studiously dedicated my time and talent to certain specialties of my profession, and the acquired knowledge and skill I now offer to those who are in need of my medical aid and advice. My specialties are as follows:

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MUNICIPAL LAW.

CHAPTER VII.

Municipal Corporations of the Sixth Class. A charter for cities and towns having a population of not exceeding 3000.

Article I.—General Powers.

850. Title and powers.—Every municipal corporation of the sixth class shall be entitled the city (or town) of—(naming it), and by such name shall have perpetual succession, may sue and be sued in all Courts and places, and in all proceedings whatever; shall have and use a common seal, alterable at the pleasure of the city or town authorities, and may purchase, lease, receive, hold, and enjoy real and personal property, and control and dispose of the same for the common benefit.

851. The government of such city or town shall be vested in a Board of Trustees, to consist of five members; a clerk, who shall be ex officio assessor; a treasurer, a marshal, who shall be ex-officio tax and license collector; a recorder, to be appointed by the board of trustees, and who shall be one of the justices of the peace of the township in which said city or town is situated, and such subordinate officers as are hereinafter provided for.

852. Election and term of office.—The members of the board of trustees, and the clerk, treasurer, and marshal shall be elected by the qualified electors of said city or town at a general municipal election to be held thereon on the second Monday in April in each even numbered year. The clerk, treasurer, and marshal shall hold office for the period of two years from and after the Monday next succeeding the day of such election and until their successors are elected and qualified. Members of the board of trustees shall hold office for the period of four years from and after the Monday next succeeding the day of such election, and until their successors are elected and qualified; provided, that the first board of trustees elected under the provisions of this act shall, at their first meeting, so classify themselves by lot as that three of their number shall go out of office at the expiration of two years and two at the expiration of four years. The board of trustees may, in their discretion appoint an attorney, a poundmaster, a superintendent of streets, a civil engineer, and such police and other subordinate officers as in their judgment may be deemed necessary, and fix their compensation, which said officers shall hold office during the pleasure of said board.

853. Bonds.—The clerk, treasurer, and marshal shall, respectively, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, each execute a bond to such city or town in such penal sum as the board of trustees by ordinance may determine, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, including in the same bond the duties of all offices of which he is made by this chapter ex officio incumbent; such bonds shall be approved by the board of trustees. All bonds, when approved, shall be filed with the clerk, except the bond of the clerk, which shall be filed with the president of the board of trustees. All the provisions of any law of this state relating to the official bonds of officers shall apply to such bonds, except as herein otherwise provided. Every officer of such city, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and file with the clerk the constitutional oath of office.

854. Any vacancy occurring in any of the offices provided for in this act shall be filled by appointment by the board of trustees; but if such office be elective, such appointee shall hold office only until the next regular election, at which time a person shall be elected to serve for the remainder of such unexpired term. In case a member of the board of trustees is absent from the city for the period of ninety days, unless by permission of the board of trustees, his office shall be by the board be declared vacant, and the same filled as in case of other vacancies.

855. Salaries.—The members of the board of trustees shall receive no compensation whatever. The clerk, treasurer, marshal, and recorder shall, severally receive, at stated times, a compensation, to be fixed by ordinance by the board of trustees, which compensation shall not be increased or diminished after their election, or during their several terms of office. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the board of trustees from fixing such several amounts of compensation in the first instance, during the term of office of any such officer, or after his election. The compensation of all other officers shall be fixed from time to time by the boards of trustees.

856. All elections in such city or town shall be held in accordance with the general election laws of the State, so far as the same may be made applicable; and no person shall be entitled to vote at such election unless he shall be a qualified elector of the county enrolled upon the great register thereof, and shall have resided in such city for at least thirty days next preceding such election. The board of trustees shall give such notice of each election as may be prescribed by ordinance, shall appoint boards of election, and fix their compensation, and establish election precincts, and polling places, and may change the same. At any municipal election the last printed great register of the county shall be used, and any elector whose name is not upon such printed register shall be entitled to vote upon producing and filing

with the board of election a certificate, under the hand and official seal of the county clerk, showing that his name is registered and uncancelled upon the great register of such county; provided, that he is otherwise entitled to vote.

857. No person shall be eligible to or hold any office in such city, whether filled by election or appointment, unless he be a resident and elector therein, and shall have resided in such city for one year next preceding the date of such election or appointment.

Article III.—Legislative Department.

858. The board of trustees shall meet on the Monday next succeeding the date of said general municipal election, shall take the oath of office, shall choose one of their number president, and shall hold regular meetings at least once in each month, at such times as they shall fix by ordinance. Special meetings may be called at any time by the president of the board, or by three trustees, by written notice delivered to each member, at least three hours before the time specified for the proposed meeting. All meetings of the board of trustees shall be held within the corporate limits of the city, at such place as may be designated by ordinance, and shall be public.

859. At any meeting of the board of trustees, a majority of the trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number may adjourn from time to time, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as may be prescribed by ordinance. The president of the board shall preside at all meetings of the board, and, in case of his absence, the board may appoint a president pro tem.; and in case of the absence of the clerk, the president or president pro tem. shall appoint one of the members of the board clerk pro tem.

860. The board of trustees shall judge of the qualifications of its members and of all election returns, and determine contested elections of all city officers. They may establish rules for the conduct of their proceedings, and punish any member or other person for disorderly behavior at any meeting. They shall cause the clerk to keep a correct journal of all their proceedings, and at the desire of any member shall cause the eyes and noses to be taken on any question, and entered on the journal.

861. No ordinance, and no resolution granting any franchise for any purpose, shall be passed by the board of trustees on the day of its introduction, nor within five days thereafter nor at any other than a regular meeting. No resolution or order for the payment of money shall be passed at any other time than at a regular meeting. And no such ordinance, resolution, or order shall have any validity or effect unless passed by the votes of at least three trustees.

862. The board of trustees of said city shall have power:

First.—To pass ordinances, not in conflict with the constitution and laws of this state, or the United States.

Second.—To purchase, lease, or receive such real estate and personal property as may be necessary or proper for municipal purposes, and to control, dispose of, and convey the same for the benefit of the city or town; provided, that they shall not have power to sell or convey any portion of any water-front.

Third.—To contract for supplying

the city or town with water for municipal purposes, or to acquire, construct, repair, and manage pumps, aqueducts reservoirs or other works necessary or proper for supplying water for the use of such city or its inhabitants, or for irrigating purposes therein.

Fourth.—To establish, build, and repair bridges; to establish, lay out, alter, keep open, open, improve, and repair streets, sidewalks, alleys, squares, and other public highways and places within the city or town, and to drain, sprinkle, and light the same; to remove all obstructions therefrom; to establish the grades thereof; to grade, pave, macadamize, gravel, and curb the same, in whole or in part, and to construct gutters, culverts, sidewalks, and crosswalks therein, or on any part thereof; to cause to be planted, set out, and cultivated, shade trees therein; and generally to manage and control all such highways and places.

Fifth.—To construct, establish, and maintain drains and sewers.

Sixth.—To provide fire engines and all other necessary or proper apparatus for the prevention and extinguishment of fire.

Seventh.—To impose on and collect, from every male inhabitant between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, an annual street poll tax, not exceeding two dollars; and no other road poll tax shall be collected within the limits of such city.

Eighth.—To impose and collect an annual license, not exceeding two dollars, on every dog owned or harbored within the limits of the city.

Ninth.—To levy and collect annually a property tax, which said tax shall be apportioned as follows: For the general fund, which shall include the fund for street work, not exceeding fifty cents (amended by later enactment placing the maximum at 60c) on each one hundred dollars; for the sewer fund, not exceeding fifteen cents on each one hundred dollars. The levy for all purposes, for any one year, shall not exceed sixty-five cents (since amended so as to make the maximum limit seventy-five cents) on each one hundred dollars of the assessed value of all real and personal property within such city; provided, that the board of trustees shall have power to transfer money from one fund to the other whenever occasion requires.

Tenth.—To license, for purposes of regulation and revenue, all and every kind of business authorized by law and transacted or carried on in such city or town, and all shows, exhibitions, and lawful games carried on therein; to fix the rates of license tax upon the same, and to provide for the collection of the same by suit or otherwise.

Eleventh.—To improve the rivers and streams flowing through such city, or adjoining the same; to widen, straighten, and deepen the channels thereof, and remove obstructions therefrom; to improve the water-front of the city, and to construct and maintain embankments and other works to protect such city from overflow.

Twelfth.—To erect and maintain buildings for municipal purposes.

Thirteenth.—To permit, under such restrictions as they may deem proper, the laying of railroad tracks and the running of cars drawn by horses, steam, or other power thereon, and the laying of gas and water pipes, in the public streets; and to construct and maintain, and to permit the construction and maintenance, of telephone lines therein.

Fourteenth.—To impose fines, penalties, and forfeitures for any and all violation of ordinances; and for any breach or violation of any ordinance: to fix the penalty by fine or imprisonment, or both; but no such fine shall exceed three hundred dollars, nor the term of imprisonment exceed three months.

Fifteenth.—To cause all persons imprisoned for violation of any ordinance to labor on the streets or other public property or works within the city.

Sixteenth.—To do and perform any and all other acts and things necessary or proper to carry out the provisions of this chapter. (Approved March 14, 1885.)

863. The enacting clause of all ordinances shall be as follows: "The board of trustees of the city (or town) of—do ordain as follows:" Every ordinance shall be signed by the president of the board of trustees, attested by the clerk, and published at least once in a newspaper published in such city or town, or printed and posted in at least three public places therein.

864. All demands against such city or town shall be presented to and audited by the board of trustees, in accordance with such regulations as they may by ordinance prescribe; and, upon the allowance of any such demand, the president of the board shall draw a warrant upon the treasurer for the same, which warrant shall be countersigned by the clerk, and shall specify for what purpose the same is drawn, and out of what fund it is to be paid.

865. Debts and liabilities.—The board of trustees shall not create, audit, allow, or permit to accrue, any debt or liability in excess of the available money in the treasury that may be legally apportioned and appropriated for such purposes; provided, that any city or town during the first year of its existence under this act, may incur such indebtedness or liability as may be necessary, not exceeding in all the income and revenue provided for in such year; nor shall any warrant be drawn, or evidence of indebtedness be issued,

unless there be at the time sufficient money in the treasury legally applicable to the payment of the same, except as hereinafter provided.

866. Election on indebtedness.—If, at any time, the board of trustees shall deem it necessary to incur any indebtedness in excess of the money in the treasury applicable to the purpose for which such indebtedness is to be incurred, they shall give notice of a special election by the qualified electors of the city or town, to be held to determine whether such indebtedness shall be incurred, the purpose or purposes of the same, and the amount of money necessary to be raised annually by taxation, for an interest and sinking fund, as herein provided. Such notice shall be published for at least two weeks in some newspaper published in such city or town; and no other question or matter shall be submitted to the electors at such election. If, upon a canvass of the votes cast at such election, it appears that not less than two-thirds of all the qualified electors voting at such election shall have voted in favor of incurring such indebtedness, it shall be the duty of the board of trustees to pass an ordinance providing for the mode of creating such indebtedness, and of paying the same; and in such ordinance provision shall be made for the levy and collection of an annual tax upon all the real and personal property subject to taxation within such city or town sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due; and also to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof, within a period of not more than twenty years from the time of contracting the same. It shall be the duty of the board of trustees, in each year thereafter, at the time at which other taxes are levied, to levy a tax sufficient for such purpose, in addition to the taxes by this chapter authorized to be levied. Such tax, when collected, shall be kept in the treasury as a separate fund, to be inviolably appropriated to the payment of the principal and interest of such indebtedness.

867. The violation of any ordinance of such city or town shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and may be prosecuted by the authorities of such city or town in the name of the people of the State of California, or may be redressed by civil action at the option of said authorities. Any person sentenced to imprisonment for the violation of an ordinance may be imprisoned in the jail for such city or town; or, if the board of trustees by ordinance shall so prescribe, in the county jail or the county in which such city or town may be situated, in which case the expense of such imprisonment shall be a charge in favor of such county, and against such city or town.

868. Nuisance.—Every act or thing done, or being within the limits of such city or town, which is or may be declared by law or by any ordinance of such city or town to be a nuisance, shall be and is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and shall be considered and treated as such in all actions and proceedings whatever; and all remedies which are or may be given by law for the prevention and abatement of nuisances shall apply thereto.

869. Street work.—The board of trustees are hereby authorized and empowered to order any work authorized by this chapter to be done upon the streets, avenues, highways, and public places of such city or town. The cost and expense incurred therefor shall be paid as follows, to wit: The expense or cost of improving and repairing streets, sidewalks, alleys, squares, and other public highways and places within the city or town, removing obstructions therefrom, grading, paving, macadamizing, graveling, and curbing the same, and constructing gutters, culverts, and sidewalks therein, shall be assessed upon the lots and lands fronting thereon, each lot, or portion of a lot, being separately assessed for the full depth thereof in proportion to the benefits upon the property to be benefited, sufficient to cover the total expense of the work to the center of the street on which it fronts; provided, that the board of trustees may expend from the general fund for said purposes a sum which, in their judgment, may be necessary. The expense of all improvements in the space formed by the junction of two or more streets, or where one main street terminates in or crosses another main street, and also all necessary street crossings, or crossways at corners or intersection of streets, and the expense of establishing, building, and repairing bridges in such city or town, shall be paid by such city or town. The expense incurred in making and repairing sewers in any street shall be paid one-fourth by the owner of the land on one side of said street, one-fourth by the owner of the land on the other side of said street, and one-half by the city or town out of the sewer fund. In all the streets constituting the water front of such city or town, or bounded on the one side by the property thereof, the expense of work done on that portion of said streets, from the center line thereof to the said water front, or to such property of the city or town bounded thereon, shall be

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paid for by such city or town; but no contract for any such work shall be given except to the lowest responsible bidder, and in the manner hereinafter provided. When any work or improvements mentioned in this section is done or made on one side of the center line of said streets, avenues, or public highways, the lots or portions of lots fronting on that side, only, shall be assessed to cover the expenses of said work according to the provisions of this chapter. Whenever any expense or costs of work shall have been assessed on any lands, the amount of said expenses shall become a lien upon said lands, which shall take precedence of all other liens, and which may be foreclosed in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure. Such suit shall be in the name of such city or town as plaintiff. Upon the filing of a complaint in the Superior court to enforce a lien of any kind thereon, the plaintiff shall be entitled, if a recovery is had or the money is paid, to include as costs, the sum of twenty five-dollars, as attorney's fees.

870. Streets and streams.—Whenever it shall become necessary for the city or town to take or damage private property for the purpose of establishing, laying out, extending, and widening streets and other public highways and places within the city or town, or for the purpose of rights of way for drains, sewers, and aqueducts and for the purpose of widening, straightening, or diverting the channels of streams and the improvement of water fronts, and the board of trustees cannot agree with the owner thereof as to the price to be paid, the trustees may direct proceedings to be taken under section one thousand two hundred and thirty-seven and following sections, to and including section one thousand two hundred and sixty-three of the Code of Civil Procedure, to procure the same.

871. Taxes.—The board of trustees shall have power and it shall be their duty to provide by ordinance a system for the assessment, levy and collection of all city or town taxes, not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, which system shall conform as nearly as the circumstances of the case may permit, to the provisions of the laws of this state in reference to the assessment, levy, and collection of state and county taxes, except as to the times for such assessment, levy and collection, and except as to the officers by whom such duties are to be performed. All taxes assessed, together with any percentage imposed for delinquency, and the costs of collection, shall constitute liens on the property assessed, from and after the first Monday in March in each year; which liens may be enforced by a summary sale of such property, and the execution and delivery of all necessary certificates and deeds therefor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by ordinance, or by actions in any court of competent jurisdiction to foreclose such liens; provided, that any property sold for such taxes shall be subject to redemption within the time and in the manner provided, or that may hereafter be provided by law for the redemption of property sold for state or county taxes. All deeds made upon any sale of property for taxes or special assessments, under the provisions of this chapter, shall have the same force and effect in evidence as is or may hereafter be provided by law for deeds for property sold for non-payment of state or county taxes.

872. Board of equalization.—The board of trustees shall meet at their usual place of holding meetings on the second Monday of August of each year, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and sit as a board of equalization, and shall continue in session from day to day until all returns of the assessor have been rectified. They shall have power to hear complaints, and to correct, modify, or strike out any assessment made by the assessor, and may, or

their own motion raise, any assessment upon notice to the party whose assessment is to be raised. The corrected list for each tax shall be the assessment roll for said tax for said year. It shall be certified by the clerk, who shall act as clerk of the board of equalization, as being the assessment roll for said tax, and shall be the assessment roll, upon which such tax is to be levied in said year.

873. Bonded indebtedness.—Licenses.—Nothing in this chapter contained shall be construed to prevent any city or town having a bonded indebtedness, contracted under laws heretofore passed, from levying and collecting such taxes for the payment of such indebtedness, and the interest thereon, as are provided for in such laws, in addition to the taxes therein authorized to be levied and collected. All moneys received from licenses, street poll tax, and from fines, penalties and forfeitures, shall be paid into the general fund.

874. Contracts for improvements.—In the erection, improvement, and repair of all public buildings and works, in all street and sewer work, and in all work in or about streams, bays or water fronts, or in or about embankments or other works for protection against overflow, and in furnishing any supplies or materials for the same, when the expenditure required for the same exceeds the sum of one hundred dollars, the same shall be done by contract, and shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder, after due notice, under such regulations as may be prescribed by ordinance; provided, that the board of trustees may reject all bids presented and readvertise, in their discretion.

875. The president of the board of trustees shall preside over all meetings of the board at which he is present. In his absence a president pro tem. may be chosen. The president, and in his absence the president pro tem., shall sign all warrants drawn on the treasurer, and shall sign all written contracts entered into by said city or town, as such president or president pro tem. The authority and power of the president pro tem shall continue only during the day on which he is chosen. The president and president pro tem shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations, and take affidavits and testify the same under their hands. The president or president pro tem. shall sign all conveyances made by said city, or town

Continued on Second Page.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1905

Law Governing Sixth-Class Cities.

We publish in this issue the full text of the law governing municipalities of the sixth class. A few amendments have been made since the general law was enacted, the principal one being to authorize the trustees to levy 60 cents instead of 50 cents for the general fund, making the maximum levy 75 cents on the \$100. Practically the law as herein printed is complete, and will give our readers a full insight into the powers of the city officials. This issue of the Ledger should be preserved by every property-holder and citizen interested, for reference. There are very erroneous impressions abroad as to what the mere incorporation of Jackson means. And there is a wide difference of opinion among the best informed class of citizens, as to the effect of incorporation on several matters. For instance, some contend that the boundary lines of school districts are changed in so far as the lines fall within the boundary lines of the newly incorporated city. The city boundaries take in a portion of three school districts, namely Jackson, Oneida and Aetna. They leave out a large territory forming a part of Jackson district, such as Kennedy flat and Martell's. If the contention that incorporation breaks up pre-existing lines, and erects the territory within the city into a school district be correct, then a very anomalous state of affairs is presented. Kennedy flat and other sections embraced within the old Jackson school district are cast off and homeless, as far as school facilities are concerned, and that too by an election in which they had no voice whatever. On the other hand, South Jackson, which is in Aetna district, is cut off from its old time school associates, and annexed to Jackson. Indeed, residents of that locality are claiming that they have a right to send their children to Jackson school simply by virtue of the will of the people as expressed in the incorporation election. There are two sections of the code which seem to support this view. One is a general provision of the school law, which reads as follows:

1576. Each county, city or incorporated town, unless subdivided by the legislative authority thereof, forms a school district; provided the board of supervisors may include more territory than that now included within the boundaries of any incorporated town.

The other section is embodied in the law relating to municipal incorporations of the fifth class, and reads:

795. Board of Education.—From and after the organization of each of such cities, the same shall constitute a separate school district, which shall be governed by the board of education of such city.

So that if Jackson had incorporated as a fifth class city there could be no question about the rectification of school lines by that act. The law concerning cities of the sixth class makes no provision for an educational department. It is entirely silent on school matters; and the only inference to be drawn is that organization as a sixth class city does not affect in any way the school system. The boundary lines are not affected either way. No children are taken into Jackson district, and none are discarded therefrom. It is true the general provision above quoted seems to admit of a different conclusion; but to make it applicable in this case would lead to the strange proposition of breaking up one system without providing for another to take its place. The head of the school department of the county has the matter under consideration, and will seek advice from state authorities before any definite action is taken.

The president in his message recommends the abolition of all unnecessary offices. In the list of such useless offices is mentioned the receiver of the United States land offices. There is no excuse for continuing such an office. The register can receive the money, and attend to all the other work of the land office, equally as well as with an assistant. The abolishment of the office of receiver will throw a whole lot of sinecures out of business, but it is a step in the direction of retrenchment, and recommended by the commissioner of the general land office, and will doubtless be approved by congressional action.

We will be open for business next Sunday. Jackson Shoe Store.

On the Trail with a Fish Brand Pommet Slicker

"I followed the trail from Texas to Montana with a Fish Brand Slicker, used for protection when cold, a wind coat when windy, a rain coat when it rained, and for a cover at night if we got to bed, and I will say that I have gotten more comfort out of your slicker than any other one article that I ever owned."

(The name and address of the writer of this unsolicited letter may be had on application.)

Wet Weather Garments for Riding, Walking, Working or Sporting.

HIGHEST AWARD WORLD'S FAIR, 1904.

A. J. TOWER CO., The Sign of the Fish BRAND TOWERS

TOWER CANADIAN CO., Limited TORONTO, CANADA

FISH BRAND

Ayer's

For hard colds, bronchitis, asthma, and coughs of all kinds, you cannot take anything better than Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral

Cherry Pectoral. Ask your own doctor if this is not so. He uses it. He understands why it soothes and heals.

"I had a terrible cough for weeks. When I took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and only one bottle completely cured me."
Miss J. B. DeSautour, St. Joseph, Mich.
25c. per bottle. All druggists.

for Coughs, Colds

You will hasten recovery by taking one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime.

The Liquor Situation in Ione.

Our cotemporary, the Ione Echo, complains because the officers of the county and that particular township make no effort to close the saloons in Ione under the law prohibiting the sale of liquor within two miles of any state reformatory and other state institutions. The law has passed muster of the supreme court, and been declared constitutional, but the saloons are running just the same, and no steps are being taken to prevent this breach of the law. Our cotemporary must recognize the fact that as far as the sheriff's office is concerned, the situation is peculiar. The sheriff is also tax collector and license collector. He issues liquor licenses to all parties who have obtained a permit from the board of supervisors to conduct such business. To do this is as much a part of his duty as any other obligation imposed upon him as an officer. The supervisors have granted permits to the saloon men of Ione. They did so after a full hearing and con. The license collector has issued the usual licenses to them. We cannot see how he could do otherwise under the circumstances. It would certainly be a curious condition of affairs, after this issuing the official sanction, based on the action of the supervisors, for him, on his own motion, to go back on his own act as license collector, by turning round and arresting them for carrying on an unlawful business. It is a little to much to expect any official to stultify himself in that fashion. With the township officers and the citizens of the township, the case is different. There is nothing to prevent them from taking steps to enforce this particular law if they choose to do so.

SUPERIOR COURT.

BOX, R. C. JUST. JUDGE.

In the matter of Isaac Lepley—Committed to Napa Insane Asylum. Ordered that the county auditor draw warrant for \$10 in favor of each examining physician, Dr. Gall and Dr. Endicott.

W. E. Speer and others vs National Insurance Co.—Stipulation fixing time for hearing motion for new trial filed. Motion for new trial denied. Order made permitting withdrawal of defendant's proposed statement on motion for new trial filed August 3, 1905.

Bank of Amador Co., vs I. N. Dewitt—Defendant failed to appear either personally or by counsel. Trial continued until Jan. 15.

Jose Gulch M. Co. vs Starbird Con. G. M. Co.—Judgment for plaintiff, defendant failing to appear.

Estate of Mary A. Hall—Order of sale of real estate granted.

Estate and guardianship of G. Cleveland Jones—Petition for final discharge of administrator filed; December 22 appointed for hearing.

Estate of Martin Deragnia—Peter Deragnia files return of sale of real and personal property. Lot 2 in block 30, Plymouth, sold for \$115. Lot 4 in block 34, Plymouth, sold for \$87; a one-fourth interest in the East Pacific quartz mine sold for \$47, and personal property was sold for \$1. Deragnia for \$41. December 22 fixed for hearing.

New Cases.

Estate and guardianship of Pearl E. French and Martin Van Buren French—Geo. W. French petitions for letters of guardianship, and files consent of relatives residing in Amador county. Petitioner is the father of said minors, the mother is dead. The estate consists of an undivided one-half interest each in death benefits by reason of membership of the mother, Nettie French, in Cresco Circle No. 615 Women of Woodcraft; valued at \$500. The minors are aged 10 and 9 years respectively. Order made appointing said Geo. W. French guardian.

Estate of L. J. Fontenrose—Mary E. Fontenrose, petitions for letters of administration. Estate consists of household furniture \$500, poultry etc. \$15, and indexes, maps, books, etc. in office, valued at \$250, the total value of estate does not exceed \$800. Petitioner is widow of deceased; other heirs are two sons, James L., 23 years, and John M., aged 21 years. December 23, fixed for hearing.

Estate of Frank L. Prouty—Josephine L. Prouty, widow of deceased, petitions for letters. The estate consists of personal property in the shape of cattle, farming implements, household furniture, etc., in Jackson Valley, valued at \$1145. The other heir is a son, Amiel F. Prouty, aged 4 years. December 22 fixed for hearing petition.

Unclaimed Letters

In Jackson post office, December 15 Eddy Richard, E. F. Fullen, 2, Miss Nellie Hunter, Martin Jemo, H. C. Phillips, Giovanni Pregugia.

Pioneer Flour always has been and still is the best.

MUNICIPAL LAW.

Continued from First Page.

and all instruments which shall require the seal of the city or town. The president is authorized to acknowledge the execution of all instruments executed by said city or town, that require to be acknowledged.

Article IV.—Executive Department.

876. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive and safely keep all moneys which shall come into his hands as treasurer, for all of which he shall give duplicate receipts, one of which shall be filed with the clerk. He shall pay out said moneys on warrants signed by the president and countersigned by the clerk, and not otherwise. He shall make quarterly settlements with the clerk. For his compensation he shall be allowed one per cent. on all moneys received and paid by him as such treasurer. He may credit himself with such per cent in his settlements with the clerk. Upon each quarterly settlement, he shall file a statement of his account with the clerk.

877. It shall be the duty of the assessor, between the first day of May and the first day of August of each year, to make out a true list of all taxable property within the city or town. The mode of making out of said list, and proceedings relating thereto, shall be in conformity with laws now in force regulating county assessors, except as the same may be otherwise provided in this act, or by ordinance. Said list shall describe the property assessed, and the value thereof, and shall contain all other matters required to be stated in such lists by county assessors. Said assessor shall verify said list by his oath, and shall deposit the same with the clerk on or before the first Monday of August of each year. The assessor shall, during said time, also make a list of all male persons residing within the limits of the city or town, over the age of twenty-one years, and shall verify said list by his oath, and shall, on or before the first Monday of August in each year, deposit the same with the clerk. Said assessor and his deputy shall have power to administer all oaths and affirmations necessary in the performance of his duty.

878. It shall be the duty of the clerk to keep a full true record of all the proceedings of the board of trustees and of the board of equalization. The proceedings of the board of trustees shall be kept in a book marked "Records of the Board of Trustees." The proceedings of the board of equalization shall be kept in a separate book marked "Records of the Board of Equalization." He shall keep a book which shall be marked "City or Town Accounts," in which shall be entered as a credit all moneys received by the city or town for licenses, the amount of any tax when levied, and all other moneys when received, and in which shall be entered upon the debtor side all commissions deducted and all warrants drawn on the treasury. He shall also keep a book marked "Marshal's Account," in which he shall charge the marshal with all the tax lists delivered to him, and all licenses delivered to him. He shall credit the marshal with the delinquent lists returned by him, and with his commission for collecting. He shall also keep a book marked "Treasurer's Account," in which he shall keep a full account of the transactions of the city or town with the treasurer. He shall also keep a book marked "Licenses," in which he shall enter all licenses issued by him, the date thereof, to whom issued, for what, the time when it expires, and the amount paid. He shall also keep a book marked "Attorney's Account," and shall therein charge said attorney with all delinquent tax lists delivered to him, and shall credit him with all money paid and delinquent tax lists returned. He shall keep a book marked "Ordinances," in which he shall copy all city or town ordinances, with his certificate annexed to said copy, stating the foregoing ordinance is a true and correct copy of an ordinance of the city or town, and giving the number and title of said ordinance, and stating that the same has been published or posted according to law. Said record copy, with said certificate, shall be prima facie evidence of the contents of the ordinance and of the passage and publication of the same, shall be admissible as such evidence in any court or proceeding. Said records shall not be filed in any case, but shall be returned to the custody of the clerk. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the proof of the passage and publication of ordinances in the usual way. Each of the foregoing books, except the records of the board of trustees and the board of equalization, shall have a general index, sufficiently comprehensive to enable a person readily to ascertain matters contained therein. The clerk shall also keep a book marked "Demands and Warrants," in which he shall note every demand against the city or town, and file the same. He shall state therein, under the note of the demands, the final disposition made of the same, and if the same is allowed and a warrant drawn, he shall also state the number of the warrant, with sufficient data, in which reference shall be made to each demand. Upon the completion of the assessment roll of any of the taxes of the city or town, and the levying of the tax thereon, the clerk shall apportion the taxes upon such assessment roll, and make out and deliver to the marshal tax list in the usual form, taking his receipt therefor. He may appoint a deputy, for whose acts he and his bondsmen shall be responsible; and he and his deputy shall have power to administer oaths or affirmations, to take affidavits and depositions to be used in any court or proceeding in the state, and to certify the same. He and his deputy shall take all necessary

affidavits to demands against the city or town, and certify the same without charge. He shall be the custodian of the seal of the city or town. He shall make a quarterly statement in writing showing the receipts and expenditures of the city or town for the preceding quarter and the amount remaining in the treasury. He shall, at the end of every fiscal year, make a full and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the preceding year, and a full statement of the financial condition of the affairs of the city or town, which shall be published. He shall perform such other services as this act and the ordinances of the board of trustees shall require.

879. It shall be the duty of the attorney to advise the city or town authorities and officers in all legal matters pertaining to the business of said city or town. He shall receive the delinquent list and receipt therefor; he is authorized to bring suit in the name of the city or town, in the proper court, for the collection of any tax; he shall receive for collecting taxes such per cent on the amount collected as may be provided by ordinance, which said per cent shall be collected of the delinquent taxpayers as provided by ordinance. In case a suit shall be brought in the superior court upon a tax upon real estate to sell such real estate for the purpose of paying such tax and costs, he shall be allowed, in addition to the said per cent, twenty-five dollars for each suit brought, to be taxed as costs in such suit, and not to be paid to said attorney unless collected of the defendant in such suit. Said attorney shall receive such other compensation as may be allowed by the board of trustees.

880. The department of police of said city or town shall be under the direction and control of the marshal; and for the suppression of any riot, public tumult, disturbance of the peace, or resistance against the laws or public authorities in the lawful exercise of their functions, he shall have the powers that are now or may be hereafter conferred upon sheriffs by the laws of the state, and shall in all respects be entitled to the same protection; and his lawful orders shall be promptly executed by deputies, police officers, and watchmen in said city or town, and every citizen shall also lend him aid, when required, for the arrest of offenders and maintenance of public order. He shall, and is hereby authorized, to execute and return all process issued and directed to him by any legal authority. It shall be his duty to prosecute before the recorder all breaches or violations of or non-compliance with any ordinances which shall come to his knowledge. He shall collect all taxes levied by the board of trustees, except as herein provided. He shall at the expiration of any month, pay to the treasurer all taxes and other funds of said city or town collected by him during said month. He shall, upon payment of the money, file with the treasurer an affidavit, stating that the money so paid is all the taxes or funds that he has collected or received during the preceding month. He shall, upon the receipt of any tax list, give his receipt for the same to the clerk, and shall, upon depositing with the clerk the delinquent tax list, take his receipt therefor. He shall have charge of the prison and prisoners, and of any chain-gang which may be established by the board of trustees. He shall, for service of any process, receive the same fees as constables. He may appoint, subject to the approval of the board of trustees, one or more deputies, for whose acts he and his bondsmen are responsible, whose only compensation shall be fees for the service of process, which shall be the same as those allowed to the marshal. He may also, with the concurrence of the president of the board of trustees, when the same may be by them deemed necessary for the preservation of public order, appoint additional policemen, who shall discharge the duties assigned them for one day only. He shall perform such other services as this act and the ordinances of the board of trustees shall require, and shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by ordinance.

881. Other Officers.—The board of trustees shall, by ordinances not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, prescribe the additional duties of all officers, and fix their compensation.

Article V.—Judicial Department.

882. A Recorder's court is hereby established in such city or town, to be held by the recorder of such city or town. Said recorder's court shall have jurisdiction, concurrently with the justice's court, of all actions and proceedings, civil and criminal, arising within the corporate limits of such city or town, and which might be tried in such justice's court; and shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all actions for the recovery of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture prescribed for the breach of any ordinance of such city or town, of all actions founded upon any obligation or liability created by any ordinance, and of all prosecutions for any violations of any ordinance. The rules of practice and mode of procedure in said recorder's court shall be the same as are or may be prescribed by law for justice's courts in like cases; and appeals may be taken to the superior court of the county in which such city or town may be situated, from all judgments of said recorder's court, in like manner and with like effect as in cases of appeal from justice's courts.

883. The recorder shall be judge of the recorder's court, and shall have the powers and perform the duties of a magistrate. He may administer and certify oaths and affirmations, and take and certify acknowledgments. He shall be entitled to charge and receive for his services such fees as are or may be allowed by law to justices of the peace for like services, except that for his services in criminal prosecution for violation of ordinances, he shall be entitled to receive only

such fees as the board of trustees shall by ordinance prescribe.

884. In all cases in which the recorder is a party, or in which he is interested, or when he is related to either party by consanguinity or affinity within the third degree, or is otherwise disqualified, or in case of sickness or inability to act, the recorder may call in a justice of the peace residing in the city or town to act in his place and stead; or if there be no justice of the peace residing in the city or town, or if all those so residing are likewise disqualified, then he may call in any justice of the peace residing in the county in which such city or town is situated.

Article VI.—Miscellaneous Provisions.

885. Every officer collecting or receiving any moneys belonging to or for the use of such city or town shall settle for the same with the clerk on the first Monday in each month, and immediately pay the same into the treasury on the order of the clerk, for the benefit of the funds to which such money respectively belong.

886. No officer of such city or town shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract with such city or town, or with any of the officers thereof in their official capacity, or in doing any work or furnishing any supplies for the use of such city or town, or its officers in their official capacity, and any claim for compensation for work done, or supplies or materials furnished in which any such officer is interested, shall be void, and if audited and allowed shall not be paid by the treasurer. Any willful violation of the provisions of this section shall be a ground for removal from office, and shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and punished as such.

Board of Supervisors.

The board of supervisors met last Monday for the purpose of canvassing the vote cast at the election held in Jackson on the matter of incorporation. All the members were present. The returns showed no change from the figures given in this column last week. The official figures were announced as follows:

Total vote cast	349
For incorporation	175
Against incorporation	150
For Trustees:	
Wm. Tam	185
W. E. Kent	177
W. M. Penny	181
V. S. Garbarini	177
Geo. W. Brown	178
Jas. J. Wright	161
For Treasurer:	
Fred Rudy	177
For Marshal:	
Fred B. Jackson	177

The incorporation issue was declared carried and Jackson enrolled as a city of the sixth class.

The above candidates were declared duly elected by a majority of all the votes cast on the propositions. Bills were allowed and ordered paid for services in connection with the election as follows:

For services on election boards:
J. S. Garbarini, Alfred Golden, D. B. Spagnoli, W. P. Peck, C. M. Kelly, Frank O. Eudey, C. Giovannoni, H. S. Tallon, Geo. A. Gordon, J. Barton, Z. T. Justus, C. J. Peters, R. S. Sanguinetti, C. H. Freeman, E. C. O'Neil and C. Heiser were allowed \$6 each.

James Meehan, for preparing the polling places, etc., was allowed \$6. Adjudged until January 2, 1906.

Notice of Sale of Real and Personal Property.

In the Superior Court of the county of Amador, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Mary A. Hall, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the superior court of the county of Amador, state of California, made on the 9th day of December, 1905, in the matter of the estate of Mary A. Hall, deceased, the undersigned, the executor of the last will of said deceased, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, in gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1906, at 12 o'clock M. of said day, at the front door of that certain dwelling-house situated on lot No. 11 in block No. 9 of the town site of Volcano, Amador county, California, in the town of Volcano, in said county, all the right, title, interest and estate of said Mary A. Hall at the time of her death, and all the right, title and interest in said estate has by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than in or in addition to that of said Mary A. Hall at the time of her death in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Amador, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Lot No. eleven (11) in block No. nine (9) of the town site of Volcano, Amador county, California, together with the improvements thereon;

And also the following, to wit: All the household furniture, cord-wood, and other personal property situated on said lot No. 11, in block No. 9 of the town site of Volcano, Amador county, California.

Terms and condition of sale: Cash, in gold coin of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the auctioneer at the sale, and balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Dated, December 15th, 1905.

W. H. STEFFLER,

Executor of the will of said deceased.

JOHN F. DAVIS, Attorney for said Executor.

12. 15. t. 4.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL

Volcano, California

Mrs. May Crosby, Proprietor

New management. New improvements. Special accommodations to transients.

Special Small Ads.

Advertisements under this head, not exceeding 5 lines, will be inserted at 50c per month, or 5 cents per line for less than one month.

COMPLETE MINE AND MILL EQUIPMENT. Double water power hoisting engine, capacity 2500 feet; 250 feet 1-inch cable; 1500 feet 1-inch cable; 8 skips; 1/2 ton; water tank; 40 gals.; sheaves, pulleys, rollers, water dischargers; 111 p. double cylinder engine; 30 stamp mill; Frue vanners; ore feeders; cars; tools; drill press; Burlington drill; all in condition. Apply J. A. M. DYE, Jackson, Cal. del-17

WANTED—A good active man to represent us in the sale of Nursery Stock. References required. Address, Fancher Creek Nurseries, Inc., Fresno, Cal. oc20 40

Indigestion Causes Catarrh of the Stomach.

For many years it has been supposed that Catarrh of the Stomach caused indigestion and dyspepsia, but the truth is exactly the opposite. Indigestion causes catarrh. Repeated attacks of indigestion inflame the mucous membranes lining the stomach and expose the nerves of the stomach, thus causing the glands to secrete mucus instead of the juices of natural digestion. This is called Catarrh of the Stomach.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

relieves all inflammation of the mucous membranes lining the stomach, protects the nerves, and cures bad breath, sour risings, a sense of fullness after eating, indigestion, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles.

Kodol Digests What You Eat

Make the Stomach Sweet. Bottled by E. C. DeWitt & Co., holding 2 1/2 times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago, Ill.

---Sold by all Druggists---

Board of Education.

Jackson Cal., Dec. 11, 1905.

To Whom It May Concern:

The Board of Education of Amador county will meet at ten o'clock a. m. upon Saturday, Dec. 23, 1905, in the office of the superintendent of schools, at Jackson, Cal., for the purpose of renewing unexpired certificates previously granted by the Amador county board, to issue certificates on credentials, to issue recommendations for State documents, and to adopt the necessary State Series Text Books.

Respectfully,
GEO. A. GORDON,
Supt. of Schools, Amador County.

For Cracked Hands.

Rough skin and cracked hands are not only cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, but an occasional application will keep the skin soft and smooth. Best for eczema, cuts, burns, boils, etc. The genuine DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve affords immediate relief in all forms of blinding, itching and protruding piles. Sold by all druggists.

Timber Land Act June 3, 1878.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Sacramento, Cal.

November 21, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Louis Miller, of Volcano, county of Amador, State of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 1893, for the purchase of the west-half of N E 1/4 of Section No. 32 in township No. 8 N., range No. 14 E., M. D. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before Richard Webb, U. S. Commissioner, at Jackson, Cal. on Friday, the 23rd day of February, 1906. He names as witnesses: Robert Triggs of Volcano, P. O., A. Liveridge of Volcano P. O., Wm. Franklin Gillett, of Sutter Creek, P. O., Albert Oneto, of Sutter Creek P. O. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 23rd day of February 1906.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Register.

dec 8-10 t

Imperial Hotel

AMADOR CITY, CALIFORNIA

Meals 25c, 50c Lodging 25, 50c

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS

New management, new improvements and newly furnished. Special accommodations to transients.

H. F. COSTER, Mrs. M. C. ARDITTO

G. W. WELLER

—DEALER IN—

Stoves

Tinware

Hardware

Crockery

Cutlery

Window Glass

Paints

Oils, etc.

Tinning and Plumbing

Main Street

JACKSON CAL.

my19

WATCHES

Save Money by Buying your Watch and Chain from us.

A New and Clean Stock to choose from.

H. A. MINASIAN

—SUTTER CREEK—

Jeweler and Optician

Freight hauled from Martell depot and other points at lowest rates

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

This table gives the highest and lowest temperature in Jackson for each day, together with the rainfall, as recorded by self-registering instruments kept at the Ledger office:

Date.	Temp. L. H.	Rainfall.	Date.	Temp. L. H.	Rainfall.
Dec. 1 (65).	28 63	.....	Dec. 17 (68).	31 67	.....
2 (65).	29 63	.....	18 (68).	31 67	.....
3 (65).	31 67	.....	19 (68).	31 67	.....
4 (65).	31 67	.....	20 (68).	31 67	.....
5 (65).	31 67	.....	21 (68).	31 67	.....
6 (65).	31 67	.....	22 (68).	31 67	.....
7 (65).	31 67	.....	23 (68).	31 67	.....
8 (65).	31 67	.....	24 (68).	31 67	.....
9 (65).	31 67	.....	25 (68).	31 67	.....
10 (65).	31 67	.....	26 (68).	31 67	.....
11 (65).	31 67	.....	27 (68).	31 67	.....
12 (65).	31 67	.....	28 (68).	31 67	.....
13 (65).	31 67	.....	29 (68).	31 67	.....
14 (65).	31 67	.....	30 (68).	31 67	.....
15 (65).	31 67	.....	31 (68).	31 67	.....
16 (65).	31 67	.....		

Total rainfall for season to date..... 2.37 inches
To corresponding period last season..... 9.30

LOCAL NEWS

All kinds of harness from \$15 up at Pete Picardo's.

The senate has confirmed the appointment of F. H. Duden as postmaster at Jackson.

Mrs. E. A. Winning, of Los Gatos, the mother of Rev. Winning of this place, is an expected arrival on this evening's stage.

Now is your chance to win a \$15 doll; she's a peach. How many seeds in our pumpkin. Jackson Shoe Store.

John Ryan, who last week attempted to commit suicide a short distance from his home near Martell station, was taken to a private sanitarium in Stockton on Sunday last, where he will undergo a course of treatment.

Come in and make your selections of the beautiful sets before the rush at the City Pharmacy.

Miss Hilda Clough, formerly of Jackson, is to appear in the role of Portia in the Merchant of Venice at the Majestic theatre in San Francisco next week. The performance is to be given in aid of some charitable object.

J. H. Turner, an employee at the Jackson brewery, had the thumb of his right hand nearly cut off the latter part of last week by a beer keg falling on it. The sharp iron edge caught the member at the first joint, and cut the tissue and bone so badly that it had to be amputated.

Rev. C. E. Winning, of the Methodist church, will on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, speak on "The church at prayer," and in the evening he will at 7:30 o'clock speak on "The same church at work." A cordial invitation is extended to all. The Sunday school meets at 2 p. m., the attendance is away past 100, but there is room and welcome for 100 more.

P. Dwyer is having a sample room carved out of a portion of the woodshed in the rear of the Globe hotel. Heretofore the hotel has been compelled to hire quarters outside for the accommodation of commercial travelers to display their samples. Hereafter they can show their goods on the hotel premises. Carpenters are now at work fixing up the sample room for business.

Phil Roberts, employed at the Zeila mine, was the victim of an accident last Friday, that will disable him for some time. A timber fell some distance, striking him on the left hand, with sufficient force behind it to crush the bones of the fore finger, and cutting the flesh of the hand so badly that it required a number of stitches to close the wound. The mishap will disable him for several weeks.

For the sweetest oranges and the sourest lemons call on Pete Cuneo, successor to F. Cademartori. The cantata "At Santa Claus' home" will be presented by the Methodist Sunday school, on Saturday evening of next week. A delightful time is promised as scores of children are in training. There will be no presents on the tree save the gifts from the school to the children enrolled. This puts all children on a glad equality, and the rich and poor go home without disappointment. Every one is welcome to attend, and the program will begin at 7:30 o'clock.

The grand jury has been called to meet next Monday. It will be remembered that the grand jury for this year was drawn in the early part of the year, and has met twice—once to consider the Staples and other cases, and afterwards to take action in the murder cases of Mrs. Williams and Chester Maker, and other cases. The same grand jury has not made a final report. The body however, cannot hold beyond the present year, and will meet Monday next, no doubt to make a final report.

Dr. Herriek left Sunday for San Francisco, to attend the semi-annual meetings of the state board of dental examiners, which met Monday. The members of the board decided, notwithstanding the feeling that has been engendered in their ranks as the result of the investigation and the delay in making the report, to examine applicants as usual. It was significant that the two members, Drs. Cool and Dunn, failed to put in an appearance, and the other five, who have always acted in harmony, are conducting the examination without any friction whatever.

Get the weak spots in your old harness patched at Pete Picardo's.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're ill or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The emollient, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take



EAT 'EM LIKE CANDY
Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips; 10¢ and 50¢ per box. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address: J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Selling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.
KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

We are always busy; good goods talk, and that's what we keep. Jackson Shoe Store.

James Phillips, who left here two months ago to visit his relatives in Ohio, returned to Jackson this week.

St. Augustine's church, divine services will be held Sunday next, 11 a. m. All are cordially invited to attend.

L. N. Martell is reported to be slowly recovering from the injuries sustained by his fall in San Francisco two weeks ago, and expects to return home shortly.

An elegant box of paper and envelopes makes a nice present, a nice assortment at the City Pharmacy.

Eckhardt's ideal troupe played in Jackson Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, to fair houses. The moving picture show of the Britt-Nelson prize fight interfered somewhat with the attendance, as it drew a jammed house, the gross receipts amounting to something like \$250. The exhibition was in Love's hall last night. Map of Amador County, corrected to 1904, for sale at Amador Ledger office.

There has been no meeting of the town trustees yet. It is reported that one or more of the officials will visit Placerville and Sonoma, nearest incorporated towns, and take pointers, before proceedings to business.

When you wish the finest flavored coffee and teas, remember that W. G. Nettie keeps only the best.

The Jackson Shoe Store for your Christmas goods; our stock is complete, just arrived; now is the time.

Every 25-cent purchase takes a ticket on a beautiful ebony toilet set.

Post Office Statistics.

The Sacramento Bee says: Sutter Creek, a third class postoffice, had gross receipts of \$2630.64 for the past year, with the postmaster's salary at \$1300; special delivery services at \$3.44 and \$196 for rent, etc. Nothing was paid for clerk hire.

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DOCUMENTS RECORDED.

The following instruments have been filed for record in the recorder's office since our last report. We publish a complete list of documents recorded, and must decline to accede to any request to suppress any document from these columns. Don't ask us to do so.

Deeds—C. C. Luttrell to John F. Davis, Mitchell and Dane quartz claims and Dane mill site; also ditch and water right near Pine Grove, for a good consideration.

Frank Free to J. W. Jones, 80 acres in S-6-10, \$10.

John E. Walton et ux to Harvey Jameson, 60 acres in 25-8-10, \$1100.

B. B. Galland to Joseph Esola et al, lot 3 in block 12 in Plymouth, \$300.

Madalena Rossi et al to Antonio Rossi, lot near Volcano, \$30.

L. Elkus to B. B. Galland, lot 3 in block 12, Plymouth, and 40 acres in 16-36-5, quit claim as trustee.

T. K. Norman to John F. Davis, Mitchell and Dane quartz claims, Dane mill site and water right and ditch near Pine Grove, \$4183.20.

Re-conveyance—Frank Free to Gustave Cottel.

Satisfaction of Mortgage—B. Levaggi to J. O'Brien et al.

Gorman et al to Lippi.

Mortgages—John E. Walton et ux to Wm. A. Norman, lot 1 in block 11, Plymouth, \$3000 payable one day after date with interest at 7 per cent per annum.

George W. Noe et ux to William A. Norman, lot in Plymouth, \$1250, payable one day after date with interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum.

Chattel mortgage—John E. Walton to William A. Norman, personal property near Plymouth, \$3000 payable one day after date with interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum.

Lien—Amador County Lumber Co. vs. L. N. Martell; demand \$74.11.

Estray—J. A. Wrigglesworth files estray notice of a two year old steer.

A. Jones files estray notice of one spotted black and white hog.

Certificates of Redemption—Mrs. Stella Harbin, 80 acres in 20-8-11, taxes of 1894-'95-'96-'97-'98 and '99, \$62.74.

A. J. Crain, jr., lot 2 in block 7, Plymouth, taxes of 1901 and 1904, \$22.53.

Estate of Mrs. N. Luttrell, lot 7 in block 3, Pine Grove, taxes of 1895, \$20.2.

J. H. Werley, lot 17 in block 3, Pine Grove, taxes of 1901, \$7.71.

Patent—United States to Richard W. Ketcham, the Onondaga quartz lode mining claim near Plymouth, 14.07 acres.

Agreement—G. A. Gritton et ux with Kerry Bros., last named parties to mine Clapboard gulch claim for one year and nine months, and to deliver 1-4 of yield to first named.

Lease—George Drendel et ux to Francesco Benedetto, 320 acres in 22-6-12 for 10 years at an annual rental of \$175.

Proof of Labor—M. E. Odell on the Davis, New Lincoln and Blue Bird quartz claims; \$300 worth of labor and material.

Make your purchase at the City Pharmacy, and win a complete toilet set, a ticket with every 25 cents purchase.

Water Scarce Again.

The water famine is again felt by the mining interests throughout the county. The mines at the north end of the county are closed on account of the shortage of water in the canal. Those in the vicinity of Jackson, have been notified that they are liable to come to a halt for the same cause at any moment. The Argonaut and Zeila mills have been running by electric power, except 10 stamps of the Zeila, which have to be operated by water to enable the tailings to be disposed of. But even battery, water is apt to be shut off at any time. There is scarcely any water flowing into the ditch at its head. The snow above is frozen hard, and the ground being so dry from the protracted drought, what little snow melts is absorbed in the ground, and does not find its way into the streams that supply the Blue Lakes system.

Since the above was put in type, the weather conditions have assumed a more favorable turn. The warm weather of the past two days has caused the snow to melt so as to give sufficient water to keep the mines and mills running. At the Keystone the men, who were laid off temporarily, have resumed work. The notice served on the mine owners by the Electric Company has been rescinded. It is hoped no further shortage of water will be experienced.

See our ad for good reliable news. Two extra clerks Saturday and all next week. Jackson Shoe Store.

Christmas at the Hospital.

Santa Claus will visit the county hospital again this year. Superintending LeMoine and wife are already busily engaged in decorating, and preparing for the Christmas tree and entertainment to be given for the inmates of the hospital on Christmas evening. The entertainment will consist of music rendered by the hospital orchestra and invited guests; also singing, recitations, etc., by some of the town folks, who have kindly offered to assist in cheering up the inmates. Any person who desires to make some Christmas gift to any friend or relative in the institution, can leave the same at Ginochicchio's store, or inform Mr. LeMoine by telephone or postal card, and he will call at any residence and see that each present is put on the tree.

A full line of holiday goods at right prices at City Pharmacy.

BORN.

POST—Near Jackson, December 6, 1905, to the wife of E. J. Post, a son.

KUSLEJ—In Jackson, December 6, 1905, to the wife of John Kuslej, a daughter.

MARKOVICH—In Jackson, December 6, to Mr and Mrs Markovich, a son. McKENZIE—Near Defender Nov. 23, 1905, to the wife of Lawrence McKenzie, a daughter.



School Apportionment.

School superintendent Geo. A. Gordon, on the 14th instant, made an apportionment of county school moneys to the various school districts, as follows:

District.	Library.	County.
Aetna	\$38 11	\$ 374 40
Amador City	46 51	574 00
Antelope	17 31	187 20
Bridgeport, joint	6 00	54 52
Buena Vista	17 31	187 20
Camp Opra	17 31	187 20
Carbondale	17 31	187 20
Charity	17 31	187 20
Charleston	17 31	187 20
Clinton	17 31	187 20
Drytown	17 31	187 20
Enterprise	17 31	187 20
Forest Home	17 31	187 20
Franklin	17 31	187 20
Gilbert	17 31	187 20
Grapevine	17 31	187 20
Idone	46 51	782 00
Jackson	66 51	1386 00
Jackson Valley	17 31	187 20
Julian	17 31	187 20
Lancha Plana	17 31	187 20
Middle Bar, joint	4 63	73 00
Middle Fork	17 31	187 20
Milligan	17 31	187 20
Mt. Echo	17 31	187 20
Mt. Springs	17 31	187 20
New York Ranch	17 31	187 20
Oleta	17 31	187 20
Owaida	38 11	374 40
Pigeon Creek, joint	11 07	131 04
Pine Grove	17 31	187 20
Pioneer	17 31	187 20
Plymouth	38 11	374 40
Quartz Mountain	17 31	187 20
Slate Creek	17 31	187 20
Spring Valley	17 31	187 20
Stony Creek	17 31	187 20
Sutter Creek	46 51	782 00
Union	17 31	187 20
Volcano	17 31	187 20
William	17 31	187 20
Willow Springs	17 31	187 20

Unapportioned \$1039 08 \$10805 96
\$31.50 was placed in the Official Journal Fund.

\$81.59 was placed in the State Text Book Fund.

\$150 apportioned to Drytown for six extra children.

\$50 Sutter Creek for two extra children.

Respectfully,
GEO. A. GORDON,
Superintendent of Schools.

Estray Notice—Came into my ranch about one and a half miles from Volcano, one red bull, six or seven years old, branded W. left hip, slit on left ear, upper cut on right ear, blind right eye. Owner can have same by paying all expenses.

Nov. 24 Giovanni Rossi.

Meeting of Teachers.

The State convention of teachers will meet in Oakland from the 26th to the 31st of December, inclusive. Teachers from every part of the state are expected to be in attendance. Every effort is being put forth to make it one of the most notable gatherings of instructors ever held in the state. Tickets of membership are for sale by Geo. A. Gordon, school superintendent. The tickets are \$1, entitling each holder to attend all meetings free, to reduced rates for fare from home and return, to attend all excursions arranged by the convention, and to a copy of the proceedings when published. Instructors of national reputation will be present. Mr. Gordon secured 59 tickets; there are 63 teachers all told in the county. However, the disposal of the tickets is not limited to teachers. Any body, whether teacher or layman, can go, and will be accorded all the privileges pertaining thereto. He has disposed of 55 tickets, leaving only three remaining in his hands in the early part of the week.

Give Your Stomach Rest.

Nothing will cure indigestion that doesn't digest the food, itself, and give the stomach rest. You can't expect that a weak stomach will regain its strength and get well when it is compelled to do the full work that a sound stomach should do. You wouldn't expect a sick horse to get well when it is compelled to do a full day's work every day of the week.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is a perfect digestant and digests the food regardless of the condition of your stomach. Relieves indigestion, belching, sour stomach, and all stomach disorders. Sold by all druggists.

For horse blankets and everything in the saddle and harness line, see Picardo's fine stock on Water street.

Don't wait, but get first choice of our large stock of Xmas goods, Jackson Shoe Store.

Lemons, oranges, and bananas constantly on hand at Nettie's Mkt.

"Realty syndicate," Continental B & L Stock. Certificates and stock of above companies redeemed for cash. Full cash price. Geo. D. Shadburne Jr, 512 Call Building, San Francisco.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen from Jackson.—One smooth-haired, black pointer dog. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to C. B. Adittio, Jackson.

BUY (Send For Catalog) JEWELRY BY MAIL

Ladies' Imitation Diamond Hat Pin; regular 25 cents. Special

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

OF SACRAMENTO.

Corner Fourth and J Sts.

Paid depositors for the year 1904-5, 4 percent on TERM DEPOSITS, 3 percent on ORDINARY DEPOSITS.

Accepts deposits in sums from ONE DOLLAR and upward.

Guaranteed Capital \$410,000
Paid Up Capital and Reserve \$350,500
Assets \$1,898,500

Send Draft, P. O. Order, or Wells-Fargo Order and we will send pass book.

Money to Loan on Real Estate

WM. BECKMAN, PRES.

Geo. W. Lorenz, Cashier.

SEP 30

BANK OF AMADOR COUNTY

Incorporated November, 1895

Capital Stock : : \$50,000

President, Alfonso Gioacchino

Vice-President, S. G. Spagnoli

Secretary and Cashier, Frederick Eudey

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Alfonso Gioacchino, S. G. Spagnoli, John Strohm,

Frederick Eudey and Alex Eudey of Jackson.

SAFE DEPOSIT—Safe deposit boxes can be rented from the Bank of Amador County at the small expense of 25 cents a month, thereby securing you against any possible loss from fire or otherwise. Don't overlook this opportunity of protecting your valuables.

SAVE MONEY—Patronize a home institution. Send money away through the Bank of Amador County; you will save 10 per cent and upward over postoffice or express. Money sent to all parts of the United States and also all parts of the world. We have the latest quotations on foreign exchange.

SAVE MONEY—It doesn't cost anything to deposit money in the Bank of Amador County. They receive deposits from \$5 up. Commence the new year by opening up a bank account. A man or woman with a bank account has a financial standing. Don't bury your money when you die it can be found and you are liable to be robbed while alive.

Globe Hotel

NEW MANAGEMENT.

MRS. ANNIE HURST... Prop'r

Board and Lodging

AT REASONABLE RATES.

Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers.

All Stages stop at this hotel.

JACKSON... CAL.

my2

J. GHIGLIERI & BRO.

Cosmopolitan Liquor Store

JACKSON GATE, CAL.

Dealers and Jobbers in foreign and domestic

WINE, LIQUORS & CIGARS

SELECTED stock of Imported Goods. Choice California Wines, popular brands. Eastern and Domestic Beers; special bottling.

Havana, Key West and New York Cigars.

Bourbon, Rye, Sweet and Sour Mash Whiskies of celebrated distilleries.

jan 15

VANDERPOOL

THE HARNESS MAKER

Plymouth, Cal.

Can Make or Repair your HARNESS in an up-to-date workmanlike manner.

He carries all kind of Harness and supplies in the line. Also, Buggies, Carriages & Carts

Carriage Trimming a specialty. ja22

Richard Webb

United States Commissioner

JACKSON, AL.

Will attend to Homestead and other claims; taking of final proofs and all other Land Business.

Deeds and other legal documents drawn up.

Agent for Phoenix Assurance Company of London, and Washington Providence Fire Insurance Companies.

je217

Frank Simcich... Prop

je19

Meals to Order at all Hours

—REGULAR MEALS 25 CTS—

Board and Lodging by the Day, Week or Month.

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DRESSING FOR THE PART.

Women Buy Auto Costumes No Matter Whether They Own Automobiles or Not.

"At the risk of offending some of my customers," remarked one of the department managers of a tremendous department store, to a Providence Journal man, as he deftly swung a bunch of steam plows into a corner to make room for a case of watered silks. "Regardless of the trade instinct which I've been cultivating, I'll let you in on a secret. We can hardly keep up with what we call the demand for automobile dressing for women. Whether such dressing is becoming or not is no longer regarded as important; it is the thing, and that is all there is to it.

"And it is the thing because goggles pushed on top of a hat, three or four veils and a spacious dust-colored coat stamp their possessor as a lady of high degree. Wherever she appears, on the piazzas of seaside hotels, at luncheon, or in the shopping district, it is taken for granted that she arrived and will depart in a large, varnished touring car with brass trimmings, and she makes the women who are not thus arrayed look as if they were traveling on trolley transfers.

"Consequence? Consequence is that every other woman is buying goggles and veils and King Arthur gloves and roamy saffron wraps. We're selling them to shoppers who have never been closer to an automobile than the foot of the honk horn took them. It's the yachting craze over again in another form. You remember there were days when most of the Willies on the streets had just stepped ashore from their yachts. They had everything except the yachts with them. They wore white duck trousers, caps with glazed visors and yellow eagles, a blank expression, and, perhaps, some of them were lucky enough to be totting unpunched meal tickets in the pockets of their blue coats. Their pallor was due to too much poker in the cabin.

"Well, the real yachtsmen took to kicking off their sea togs in port and the imitation had to go out of business. I fancy the real automobile owners will play the same game sooner or later. They'll leave the marks of the beast, their touring paraphernalia, under the seats of their machines, or in the garages when they reach their destinations. Then the goggles won't go goggling off the counters faster than we can put them on; but just now we have to step lively to fill orders."

DIDN'T WANT THE THANKS

Rescuer Tells Boat-Rockers That the Weather Saved Them—Couldn't Lose Even Fools.

Owing to the wretched weather visitors were remarkably scarce at a certain inland pleasure resort last summer, and in this connection an amusing little story is told. A pair of young fellows chartered a boat and went for a row on the river. Apparently tiring of their exertions, they suddenly dropped the oars and proceeded to amuse themselves by rocking the boat in midstream.

A number of ladies on the banks were horrified, which only seemed to spur the jokers on to more reckless deeds. They redoubled their efforts until what might have been expected happened—over went the boat.

Then it was seen that neither of the precocious pair could swim, and they would certainly have been drowned but for the proprietor of the boatyard, who put off and dragged them into his boat.

One of the town terrified youths proceeded to stammer out his thanks, but was promptly pulled up by the rescuer.

"Don't thank me," he growled. "Thank the weather. Visitors so scarce this year that we can't afford even to let fools drown."

Thought He Could.

The impetuous debtor was defiant.

"You can't get blood out of a turnip," he said.

"I think I can!" snorted the angry creditor, landing heavily on his nose.—Chicago Tribune.

Not So Bad.

As a matter of fact, no man has ever been tickled to death, but after all it wouldn't be a bad way to die.

—in one Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Has Stood the Test 25 Years.

The old, original Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure no pay. 50c.

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Frank Simcich... Prop

je19

Meals to Order at all Hours

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Magazine Section.

GIANT RIVER TUNNELS.

TAKE PLACE OF BRIDGES IN CON- NECTING NEW JERSEY AND NEW YORK.

Completion of Borings Under Hudson River—One of Greatest of Engineer- ing Feats.

After half a century of speculation on the practicability of tunneling the Hudson river from New Jersey to the island of Manhattan, it is now possible to walk dry-shod from Jersey to New York. The twin bores have been completed; that is, they have been cut through and cased in, though of course some finishing touches are yet to be put upon them. It was a few days ago that in the presence of the engineers, the directors and a dozen reporters, W. G. Oakman, president of the Hudson Companies, split an old brick bulkhead with a hydraulic jack and completed the first Manhattan-Jersey tunnel system. There was a six-inch gap in the wall. A gang of "ground hogs" rammed the breach a little wider, and the party crawled through into New York city.

The old wall that was cut through was seven feet thick. It is the relic of a former failure to tunnel the Hudson. Twenty-three years ago the engineers of the old Hudson Company, after cutting a considerable distance under the river, abandoned the enterprise and walled in the unfinished work with this brick bulkhead.

Two tube-tunnels run parallel beneath the Hudson river, the work of boring them being done under direction of the New York and New Jersey Railroad Company, but this company entrusted the actual performance of the work to the Hudson Companies.

The present tube has been two years in the course of construction. The tubes will cost when completed about \$13,000,000, and the entire work will cost about \$30,000,000.

Fifteen Feet in Diameter.

The tubes are 5,700 feet long, 15½ feet in diameter and are intended for one track each, with a sidewalk for workmen. Two tubes have been started on the New Jersey shore, to run under the river to Cortlandt and Church streets. These tubes will be 16½ feet in diameter. The tubes just completed will connect on the New Jersey shore with the Pennsylvania and the Lackawanna terminals. In Manhattan one branch will connect with the subway under Fourth avenue at Astor Place. Another branch will run to Sixth avenue and Thirty-third street. A trip through the entire length of the tunnel from the subway to Hoboken will cost only five cents. About six hundred men have been employed in the tunnels.

Cars will be running through these tube-tunnels in eighteen months. The safety of transportation in the tunnel needs no demonstration, for trains will run in a steel tube the strength of which to resist pressure has been carefully worked out. Being laid from fifteen to fifty feet below the river bed, it cannot be affected by the action of tide water. The tube is a steel-lined hole in the earth, and except for

collisions due to operating blunders the risk of travel ought to be nil.

Many Tunnels to be Dug.

It having been proved practicable to tunnel beneath the Hudson river, the Pennsylvania Railroad undertaking will be pushed rapidly, and it may be expected that in course of time every trunk line coming into Jersey City will have its own tunnel. The East river piercings do not present much of a problem. In less than five years trains ought to be running from Philadelphia to Boston with no water to be crossed.

It is believed that within ten years electric trains will make the trip from Philadelphia to New York in one hour.

NO TURKEY STUFFING?

Christmas Dinner Incomplete Without This Old-Fashioned Addition.

The latest and most obnoxious crank in the gastronomic line is that deluded epicure who asserts that Christmas turkey must be served without "stuffing." He says it is an anomaly, a thing without reason, an insult to the completeness of the bird. He even declares that it detracts from the sweet flavor and delicate aroma of the king of fowls. Thus he thrusts himself into the public arena, a most unwelcome "butter-in," striving to accomplish the downfall of an historic institution. He is not a true American. He has never tasted "stuffing as mother made it"—the real Simon-pure article, spooned out of the deep recesses of the royal bird in great crumbly masses that fill the room with rich aroma and the heart of man, woman and child with joy unconfined.

It is the soul of the turkey, is stuffing. With the bird itself one is always bothered about what part he will have—whether white meat or dark; whether a wing, a thigh, or a drumstick; whether the wish-bone, the liver, or "the part that went over the fence last;" but for the stuffing, American sentiment is universal. The only question is: How much does one dare to eat? And then that entrancing, sagey odor, from the mysterious "yarbs" that enter into the making—as sweet as the summer breezes over new mown hay—as delicate as the fragrance of orange blossoms on a wedding day. And perchance, in addition, we shall catch the sublime suggestion of an onion, wafted into our quivering nostrils, and recalling some dear departed maternal spirit who ministered to our boyish wants in days of yore.

Turkey straight, without stuffing? Not while there is breath to sound a protest. It is the mission of civilization to mix with naked nature the toothsome miscellany of tradition; to blend the work of nature and man; to sweeten with our best endeavor the plain blessings of an all-wise Providence. That's what gave us "stuffing;" and until the heart of man grows cold,—until the race loses its teeth and lives on pills and tablets and predigested pap, its multitudes will insist on turkey as mother served it. Down with theories. Give us stuffing or take the turkey back.

FORTUNE FOR A ROSE.

A WONDERFUL NEW VARIETY WHICH BRINGS THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Is a Ravishing Pink and Crimson Tea —One to Two Hundred Thousand Dollars Expected Profit—Other Huge Figures for Flowers.

A Washington gardener has originated what is believed by expert florists to be the finest rose ever grown—the Queen Beatrice. It is a tea of a peculiar shade of pink with a touch, in the bud, of light crimson. Its particular merit lies probably in the fact that none of the beauty of its coloring is destroyed either in natural or artificial light. Added to this it has a fragrance equal to, if not superior to, that of the American Beauty. The rose grows on straight and sturdy stems from two to three feet long; its parents are the two well-known va-

Mr. Kramer is a Washington florist with large experience in the flower line, many new and interesting novelties having originated in his greenhouses. Among the popular garden roses which he produced are the "Climbing Meteor," a climbing variety with large red blooms; "Champion of the World," "Robert E. Lee," "F. H. Kramer," and many other sorts which have been sold to catalogue houses and named by them. He has just originated the "Climbing American Beauty" which will probably be listed by flower-sellers next spring. He recently exhibited in Washington the "F. H. Kramer" carnation—a deep pink sort—which many well-known florists have declared to be the equal of either the "Lawson" or "Fiancee." "Queen Beatrice" rose will be ready for distribution before the spring of 1907 during which time a large sum of money will be expended in the erection of hothouses and the cultivation and growing of hundreds of thousands of young plants. The estimate is made that probably \$150,000



THE NEW QUEEN BEATRICE ROSE.

rieties, Liberty and Madam Chateaux, the former, one of the most popular crimson varieties, but uncertain in the production of perfect blooms. Queen Beatrice has none of the faults of its parents and combines all of their good qualities; it is resistant to insect and mildew attacks, and capable of forcing on the hothouse bench.

Grown at Gardiner Hubbard Mansion

It was originated by Peter Bissett, and will be put on the market by Florist F. H. Kramer, of Washington. Bissett is the head gardener of Mrs. Gardiner Hubbard, the widow of the late Gardiner Hubbard, at one time president of the National Geographic Society. She is the mother-in-law of Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone. The new rose was produced at her beautiful suburban residence, Twin Oaks, just outside of the national capital.

The leading florists of the country have known of the existence of this rose for a year and have made various tempting offers for it, but it remained for Florist Kramer to offer \$30,000 and finally secure the beauty.

Such a fabulous sum for a rose seems insignificant, however, when it is remembered that but a few years ago Thomas Lawson of "Frenzied Fiancee" fame paid \$30,000 for a mere carnation, while the greater amount of \$125,000 was expended for the "Fiancee" carnation. It is hinted that Mr. Lawson cleaned up over \$100,000 out of the Lawson pink and the buyers of the "Fiancee" carnation easily doubled the amount expended.

Origin of the American Beauty.

And yet the "American Beauty" of whom every flower lover is fond has a very, very sad history. A number of years ago a Washington gardener who made only a specialty of garden roses, received from abroad a shipment of plants, among which was a "mongrel." This, with out-of-door culture produced very large and fragrant blooms. It attracted the attention of Thomas Fields, a Washington florist. Nothing was known by him of the forcing qualities of this rose in the greenhouse, but as he rather liked its color and general appearance, one afternoon while her husband was absent, he purchased the single plant from Mrs. Fields for five dollars. Ready, when he returned and was told of the sale, believed that his wife had asked too much for the flower. Fields experimented with the plant and found that it exceeded even his fondest hopes. He named it the "American Beauty" and probably cleared \$25,000 on this one deal. To-day Ready is still a gardener, doing odd jobs for people around town—spading up gardens, supplying rich earth and planting shrubs.

or \$200,000 will be made from this flower.

Attempted Graftings.

Various artifices have been tried by clever but unscrupulous people to obtain specimens of the "Queen Beatrice" rose, many coming into the Kramer establishment where a huge bouquet of the blooms was on exhibition, offering to purchase at large prices a single flower for a boutonniere. Others have gone so far as to order elaborate funeral designs with the proviso that nothing but this particular kind of rose be used. These were only dodges to obtain the healthy wood for slipping and growing, for the best time to make rose cuttings is either just before or immediately after the plant comes into bloom.

One Washington florist who originated the "Ivory" rose—a handsome white flower, and a sport of "Golden Gate"—was unwise enough to sell cut flowers, thereby enabling the purchasers to propagate the variety cheaply.

The Washington Florists' Club recently awarded the new "Queen Beatrice" rose a certificate of merit, the first of the kind ever given by the club. The new flower is so striking and beautiful that every member of the club consented to the award.

Comfort on Uncle Sam's Ample Breast.

"Cupid is one of the best recruiting officers that Uncle Sam has," confided one of the sergeants attached to the recruiting headquarters. "Back of nearly every enlistment there is a woman in the case. Lovers quarrels chase a lot of fine lads into the service. Your romantic youth gravitates to the recruiting office after a serious break with his sweetheart as naturally as a duck takes to water. It seems to him the most fitting way in which to sacrifice himself when love's young dream is apparently dispelled. Way down in his heart he nurses the idea of making his erstwhile innamorata sad, and it's the army or navy, with the possibility of death in battle, for him. Again, other first class material is recruited by the desire of young fellows to sport a uniform before their girls. In such cases Cupid does his recruiting through vanity. But in both ways he manages to fill up big gaps in the ranks of Uncle Sam's fighters."

One of the richest boys in the world is the adopted son of the late millionaire, Zeigler. He is twenty years old and will inherit nearly \$20,000,000.

Edwin Booth for a long time averaged twenty-five cigars each day.

THE PUBLIC LAND FRAUDS.

PRESIDENT'S PUBLIC LAND COMMISSION RECOMMENDS RADICAL CHANGES IN LAWS.

Richard Hamilton Byrd.

Three men went out west to seek their fortunes. One located in the Middle West—not the Middle West, perhaps, as it is generally known, but the central section of the western half of the United States—in the desert country. He started his successful career by taking up a government claim under the desert-land act. He was in the cattle country—the cow country—and he made his strike in cattle.

His friend went further north, still in the desert area, close to the Canadian line—in the sheep country. He took up a government homestead claim and commuted it.

The third man went into the far northwest—the Oregon country of Lewis and Clarke—and he took up a government timber claim. He located in a land where lumbering was done.

And these three men became cattle and sheep and timber kings, and incidentally landlords; and their operations while widely different were singularly similar. They filed on their government claims and at the earliest possible moment each man "proved up and sold out" for cash to larger land grabbers. And so they learned the mode and got their start toward land grabbing themselves.

The desert entryman was supposed under the law to live at least three years on his 320 acres and to expend during that period \$900 in constructing irrigation ditches and other improvements, and make it his home. This was what was promised for the law when it was slipped through Congress. As a matter of fact, this man spent a day with a team making a fake irrigation reservoir and then another day running a couple of furrows around the land, making oath that this constituted an irrigation system for its reclamation. Then within six months he "proved up," made the required payments to the government, and secured a patent to his land.

The homestead entryman, who, under the law, must reside continuously on his claim, erected a slab, one-room shanty, 10x12 feet, and during a period of fourteen months slept in it just five times. This was the extent of his home making. Then he, too, made oath of what he had not done, offered the required payments to the government and secured title to his land.

The timber entryman went into the densest section of the United States—the dense forests of the far northwest—and under the timber and stone act, selected 160 acres of land, the timber standing upon which was worth \$75 an acre, and swearing that he wanted it for his own personal use, purchased it from the government at the fixed price of \$2.50 an acre and immediately disposed of it. So that within fourteen months these three men had secured from Uncle Sam an aggregate of one square mile of government land for their own benefit and use as homes, and sold it out to

No nation has ever been so reckless or has been so mercilessly robbed of its public land resources as has the United States. Since the early history of the republic, land in vast tracts has been granted to individuals and corporations, and in spite of the public attention which of late years has been directed to the matter, the absorption goes on at an alarming rate. It seems difficult for the man who has lived in the west for years to realize that there is any good reason why he should not debauch and buy out hundreds of others who are willing to sell their birthright as American citizens, thus enabling him to acquire a domain which would have been princely in the days of feudalism.

The three men above cited count their holdings to-day by the hundreds of thousands of acres, but there are western corporations and individuals whose figures mount up even into millions of acres. One can ride or drive all day through their territory, the



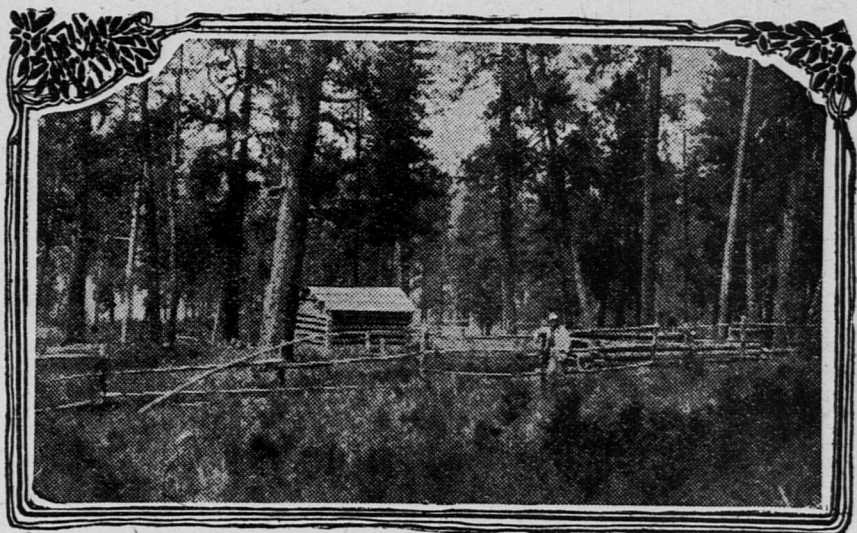
HON. W. A. RICHARDS.
Chairman Public Lands Commission.

only signs of civilization being barbed wire fences and roaming herds, where should be hundreds and thousands of prosperous farm homes.

When President Roosevelt came into office he found government aid to irrigation a question of growing popularity. He recommended its consideration by Congress. A national irrigation law was enacted. In his following message he officially recognized the basic fraud of land laws and the menace which they afforded to the homemaker irrigation law and the next year he appointed a Public Land Commission composed of three eminent public men, well qualified to investigate the land conditions in the west.

Need for Land Laws Legislation.

These officials were W. A. Richards, Commissioner of the General Land Office; Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Bureau of Forestry; and Frederick H. Newell, Chief Engineer of the National Irrigation or Reclamation Service. And this commission after a year and a half of field investigation made a short official report to Congress,



HOMESTEAD ENTRY IN EASTERN OREGON OF JOHN J. MURPHY.

Made to Secure Valuable Timber Lands.—Entryman is cook in an adjoining Lumber Camp those who were buying hundreds of such claims and then went looking for further speculation.

Typical Cases of Fraud.

These three cases are cited simply because they are typical of thousands and hundreds of thousands of instances which could be related of the great west where the government still owns half a billion acres of land, although another half billion have passed into private ownership under the various loose and really fraudulent land laws with which the statute book is defiled.

which was published as Senate Document 154, 58th Congress, 3d Session. It is herewith published in part, showing as it does the necessity for energetic action by Congress on one of the most vital questions of the day, namely, the correction of the national abuse which is taking away from the American homemaker the opportunity to acquire a piece of land and rear thereon a home for himself and his family. This subject will be further considered in next week's issue, which will include an additional section of this report.

58TH CONGRESS,
3d Session

SENATE

DOCUMENT
No. 154.

PUBLIC LANDS COMMISSION

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SUBMITTING

THE SECOND PARTIAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC LANDS COMMISSION, APPOINTED OCTOBER 22, 1903, TO REPORT UPON THE CONDITION, OPERATION, AND EFFECT OF THE PRESENT LAND LAWS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I submit herewith the second partial report of the Public Lands Commission, appointed by me October 22, 1903, to report upon the condition, operation, and effect of the present land laws and to recommend such changes as are needed to effect the largest practical disposition of the public lands to actual settlers who will build homes upon them and to secure in permanence the fullest and most effective use of the resources of the public lands. The subject is one of such magnitude and importance that I the larger features which require immediate attention without waiting for



THE UNCONVENTIONAL SARAH.

It was Thomas Carlyle who said that all genius was akin to savagery. Sarah Bernhardt exemplifies this in the bucolic of her chateau in Paris. Mme. Bernhardt is a perfect barbarian in her defiance of all the conventionalities regarding color schemes. Her sleeping room is hung in royal purple, decorated with peacock plumes. Over her Louis XVI. bed is a canopy made of unspun silk taken directly from the silkworm cocoon. A great splash of crimson satin, in the form of a shield, adorns the center. The walls are hung in old tapestries, and in the interstices

of the hangings are row after row of tiny monkey skulls, the eye sockets of which are illumined with electric lights.

The "divine Sarah" has parted with her pet tiger, and now has for a companion a large and ugly baboon, whose ears have been pierced so that they may carry huge rings of solid gold. Bernhardt is said to look as young as she did twenty years ago. Her face is without wrinkles, and her step is as spry and her manner as vivacious as when she first electrified her native city as an actress.

the final statement of the Commission, which, from the very nature of the case, it has not been possible to complete at this time. I am in full sympathy with the general conclusions of the Commission in substance and in essence, and I commend its recommendations to your earnest and favorable consideration. The existing conditions, as set forth in this report, seem to require a radical revision of most of the laws affecting the public domain, if we are to secure the best possible use of the remaining public lands by actual home makers.

The White House, February 13, 1905.
February 13, 1905.—Read; referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

SYNOPSIS OF REPORT.

1. This report is based on a broad general view of the public-land situation, not on specific cases.
2. The present laws are not suited to meet the conditions of the remaining public domain.
3. The agricultural possibilities of the remaining public domain are unknown. Provisions should be made to ascertain them, and, pending such ascertainment, to hold under Government control and in trust for such use lands likely to be developed by actual settlers.
4. The right to exchange lands in forest reserves for lands outside should be withdrawn. Provision should be made for the purchase of needed private lands inside forest reserves, or for the exchange of such lands for specified tracts of like area and value outside the reserves.
5. The former recommendation for the repeal of the timber and stone act is renewed and emphasized.
6. The sale of timber from unreserved public lands should be authorized.
7. The contemplation clause of the homestead act is found on examination to work badly. Three years' actual residence should be required before commutation.
8. The desert-land law is found to lead to land monopoly in many cases. The area of a desert entry should be reduced to not exceeding 100 acres. Actual residence for not less than two years should be required, with the actual production of a valuable crop on one-fourth the area and proof of an adequate water supply.
9. After thorough investigation of the grazing problem your Commission is opposed to the immediate application of any rigid system to all grazing lands, but recommends the following flexible plan:
(a) Authority should be given to the President to set aside grazing districts by proclamation.
(b) Authority should be given the Secretary of Agriculture to classify and appraise the grazing value of lands in these districts; to appoint such officers as the care of each district may require; to charge and collect a moderate fee for grazing permits, and to make and apply appropriate regulations to each district, with the special object of bringing about the largest permanent occupation of the country by actual settlers and home seekers.
10. The fundamental fact that characterizes the situation under the present public-land law is this, that the number of patents issued is increasing out of all proportion to the number of new homes.

Second Partial Report of the Public Lands Commission.

Sir: This Commission, appointed October 22, 1903, to report upon the condition, operation and effect of the present land laws, and to recommend such changes as disposition of the public lands to actual settlers who will build permanent homes upon them, and to secure in permanence the full



A Fake Irrigation Reservoir and Ditch supposed to Reclaim Two Desert Entries near Great Falls, Montana.

A Desert Claim in Eastern Washington.—No Visible Water Supply.

lest and most effective use of the resources of the public lands, submitted to you a partial report, dated March 7, 1904, which was printed as Senate Document No. 188, Fifty-eighth Congress, second session. In this report reference was made to the magnitude of the problems and to the fact that it was not then practicable to reach definite conclusions on a number of the more intricate questions.

Since the time of making this first report many meetings of the Commission have been held and special topics have been assigned to experts for their detailed investigation. The members of the Commission

the present laws are wholly unsuited to existing conditions, but also in part because some of these laws are originally drawn contemplated certain conditions or practices which have been greatly modified by various rulings and decisions. In short, precedents established and which now have practically the force of law have so completely modified the apparent object of the original statute that the statute and the prevailing conditions appear to be wholly unconnected. The effect of laws passed to promote settlement is now not infrequently to prevent or retard it.

HOW TO ATTRACT WILD DUCKS TO YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD

Wild rice, the favorite food of wild ducks, is a plant worth growing for beauty alone, says the November Garden Magazine. One seedsman I know of has had it in his catalogue for years, under the name of *Zizania aquatica*, but the secret of its cultivation has only lately been discovered. The seeds must be sown in the fall, and they must never be allowed to become thoroughly dried out. This explains why sportsmen's clubs have always failed in their efforts to grow wild rice

Buy ten cents' worth of seed this fall and scatter it on the bit of fresh water nearest your home, whether you own the stream or not. No one will harm the wild rice, and next year your heart will leap with joy to see the beautiful wild rice in flower, and when it goes to seed you will enjoy seeing the other birds on its swaying stems, even if you do not raise enough plants the first year to attract wild ducks.

Lobsters Becoming More Scarce.

The Massachusetts Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, in their latest report, do not give a very rosy view of the lobster industry in that State. The statistics gathered by the commission show conclusively the great shrinking of the supply of lobsters. "The outcome, the commercial extinction of the lobster," they state, "is as sure to result as day is to follow the night. There has been an increase of pots or traps per man, but a falling off in the catch per pot from thirty-three in 1903 to twenty-eight and a half in 1905, or a decadence of about 14 per cent. In thirteen years there has been a decrease of more than 66 per cent. in the catch of lobsters per pot."

The U. S. Fish Commission is, however, taking active steps to foster and save this industry, just as it has been instrumental in preventing the practical extinction of many of our best food fish.

KING HONORS MIKADO.

JAPANESE SOVEREIGN HAS BESTOWED HIM COVETED ORDER OF THE GARTER.

Ranks First Among all the Orders of the World.—Coveted by the Great Personages of Europe.—Twenty-five Recipients the Limit.

The bestowal by King Edward of the order of the Garter on the Mikado is as significant of Japan's new position among the powers as the raising of the status of the British minister at Tokio to the rank of ambassador. Among all orders of the world the Garter ranks first, and it is nearly a century older than the order of the Golden Fleece of Austria and Spain. It is coveted by foreign sovereigns as eagerly as minor honors are desired by lesser mortals. It is limited to twenty-five knight companions, with the sovereign and Prince of Wales and such extra knights, foreign



THE EMPEROR AND THE KING

rulers and dignitaries as may be admitted by special statute.

But whenever the number, twenty-five, is reached, pause is made in the creations until death strikes the balance.

With Great Ceremony.

The last royal investiture was that of the King of Spain, and the ceremony was performed by the Duke of Connaught, who went to Madrid especially for the purpose. Before him the Shah of Persia received the order, a special mission also travelling to Teheran with the appropriate insignia and decorations.

Nearly every ruler in Europe wears the order, including the Czar, the emperors of Germany and Austria-Hungary, the kings of Denmark, Belgium, Greece, Sweden, Portugal and Italy, and the kings of one or two minor German principalities.

Its Origin Mythical.

Although technically known as the Order of the Garter, from the picturesque but probably mythical incident which has always been looked upon as its origin, the decorations are not limited to that distinctive badge.

Besides the garter, of dark blue velvet, edged with gold and worn below the knee, there is a mantle also of dark blue velvet, lined with taffeta (the mantle which is worn by the king on state occasions, a surcoat of crimson velvet, a hood, a hat also of black velvet, surmounted by a plume, a collar constructed of twenty-six circular medals of gold, with a pendant of St. George, a star, and a broad dark blue ribbon passing over the left shoulder and crossing obliquely under the right arm.

The Order of the Garter.

The following lines of ancient verse is a description of how an early Edward of England founded the Order of the Garter.

When Salisbury's fair Countess was dancing with glee,
Her stockings' security fell down from her knee.
Allusions and hints, sneers and whispers went round;
The trifle was scorned and left lie on the ground.

When Edward the Brave, with the soldier-like spirit
Cried: "The garter is mine: 'tis the order
Of merit."
First Knights in my realm shall be happy to wear
Proud distinction—the garter that fell from the fair;
While in letters of gold—'tis your monarch's will,
Shall there be inscribed—"Ill to him who thinks ill!"

The Reflections of a Bachelor.

From the New York Press.
Hash is at the bottom of more divorce than any other influence in the world.

A husband thinks he is a good disciplinarian when he gets mad with his wife because his children won't mind him.

At eighteen a girl wants to pretend she is twenty-two, and at twenty-eight she wants to pretend the same thing.

A vacation at a summer hotel is a good time for one to learn what a nice time one has at home.

A Few Afterthoughts.

Weyler has been decorated in France. The same Weyler who came very nearly being perforated in Cuba.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has discovered that the railroads have a new way of giving rebates. What the Commission wants to discover is a new way or even any old way of stopping them from giving rebates.

The recent order to keep the proceedings of the Cabinet secret would seem to let out women as possible candidates.

Mr. Rockefeller admonishes us to keep our eyes on higher things. Does this indicate a rise in oil?

The entire Senate in Finland has resigned. Queer Finnish, wasn't it?

The Pueblo, Colorado, police force has taken on a woman policeman. It will now be in order for ex-President Cleveland to write another article for the Ladies' Home Journal on what he thinks of this kind of a woman's club.

Does advertising pay? The New York man who advertised for a wife and is now being sued for divorce and alimony thinks it does not.

WOMAN CITY PHYSICIAN.

Greeley, Colorado, Appoints Ella Mead to Guard Municipal Health.

"So I have put my neck in the yoke and will hope to accomplish something for the public good."

If strong personality, native ability, and a well-disciplined mind are essential factors in the problem of success, Dr. Ella Mead, of Greeley, Colorado, will make good. This young woman was recently appointed City Physician of that bustling western town. In making the appointment the City Council reached the safe conclusion that a tactful woman might handle with skill many delicate questions that had theretofore proven sources of political embarrassment. Dr. Mead is well prepared for her work. Graduated from the Greeley High School she later took the degree of B. S. from the State Agricultural College. From early childhood she was desirous of studying medicine, and when but thirteen years old confided her ambition to the family physician. She was poor, but that could not dampen her ardor. To take a course in the University and attain her de-



gree she must have money. So she taught during vacations, and fought her way through college, and graduated for the third time, from the Denver University Medical School, in 1903.

For a time Dr. Mead was house physician in the Woman's Hospital, at Denver, and later, in the County Hospital. The latter position came as a result of competitive examination.

The doctor is proud of her record in the County Hospital. She did not miss a day. Regularly she took her turn with the men, in the wards and on the ambulance. She went with the wagon of rescue at all hours, in every section of the city, handling all cases that came in the course of a busy day. In fact she enjoyed the life and the work.

In Greeley the City Physician is also the Health Officer. Dr. Mead's jurisdiction includes two absorbing municipal questions—sanitation and the milk supply. In these lines of work she is deeply interested and is devoting much time and thought to the regulations and their enforcement.

When the purity of the milk supply



DR. ELLA MEAD
City Physician of Greeley

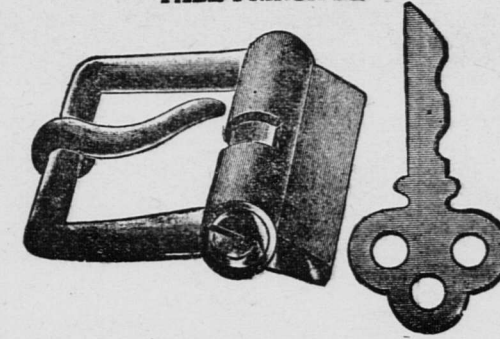
of a city is concerned one is reminded of Charlotte Perkins Gilman's apt epigram: "Politics is not outside the home, but inside the baby." Thousands of infants have given up their precious lives as a result of the impurity of their milk. Through a mistaken economy, which restricts the number of inspectors, or a political exigency, which leads to the appointment of men unfit, the municipality often fails properly to guard that line of its citizens' commissary.

Dr. Mead believes there is no field of work where educated women are needed more than in her profession. Woman knows her need of help, but she will not and can not call on men for it. The woman physician brings to her work all the intuition, sympathy, and understanding with which the feminine sex has long been credited. When to these qualities is added the skill of special training, then, indeed, is she to her sisters in affliction as an angel of mercy.

He Is Making Good.

If any other member of the Cabinet has "made good" more quietly, steadily and thoroughly than Secretary Hitchcock—Ethan Allen's great-grandson—we'd be pleased to have him pointed out.—Hartford Courant.

The Newest and Best STRAP LOCKS are the LYNCH PERFECTION YALE PRINCIPLE



A FLOATING EXPOSITION.

MANUFACTURERS TO INVADE FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Exhibit Will Travel Sixty Thousand Miles and Visit Forty-Six Countries.

American manufacturers in their efforts to expand their foreign trade have organized what is known as the American Floating Exposition, which is to be a very complete exhibit of the various products of American manufacture which it is desired to sell abroad. The exhibit will enable American manufacturers to visit merchants interested in selling their goods in 46 foreign countries, on a trip of 60,000 miles, consuming 15 months. The floating exposition is so wide-reaching in its probable good results, it is stated that the tour cannot fail of becoming a matter of national pride. Its development is characteristically American, and its results, says the New York Commercial, are certain to promote closer commercial relations with merchants throughout the world, all of which means greater prosperity to the manufacturing interests of the country, and therefore greater prosperity for the country itself.

Within the past few years the civilized nations of the world seem to have all reached the same conclusion—"Export trade means busy factories and domestic prosperity."

Imitation Gems.

Nearly all of the precious stones have been successfully copied in glass, some so accurately that even experts have been deceived. A prominent New York jeweler, in discussing the achievements of art in this direction, says:

"Exquisite gray 'pearls' are now made by cutting beads from mother-of-pearl shells and coating them with a thin layer of silver. But, of course, they are mere imitations, and the pearl is not a precious stone in the ordinary sense of the word, being an animal product. There is an important distinction between the artificial gems and imitation precious stones. The former are true gems, while the latter are only counterfeits. The business of manufacturing imitations of diamonds and other crystals of value is conducted on an immense scale in Europe, and large numbers are exported to the United States.

Elevated Train Wreck.

New Yorkers were expecting it for years and when a train of cars on the elevated road in that city was derailed, precipitating a car into the street below there were thousands of people who



NEW YORK ELEVATED WRECK.

exclaimed "I told you so." In the early part of September, during the rush hour on the Ninth Avenue "L" through a wrong setting of a switch, a train was derailed. The first car passed over the switch safely, but the second plunged into the street. The third was dragged partly over, and its front end hung suspended from the structure over the sidewalk. Twelve persons were killed and forty-two were seriously injured.

Had Been Regularly Licensed.

An old darkey, who had presided at a camp meeting, was asked by one of the white lady visitors, who had been interested in the exercises, how long he had been a preacher.

"I've only been a regular preacher for three years," he replied, "but I've been licentious for nearly thirty."

Remnants of Ancient Races.

In the Caucasus are remnants of some of the races of pre-historic Europe that have nearly perished from the earth. Among these are the Kurin, the Avar and the Tushar speaking a different language and each unintelligible to the other.

Vain Resistance.

"Do you mean to say that you permitted Mr. Huggins to put his arm around your waist of your own free will?"

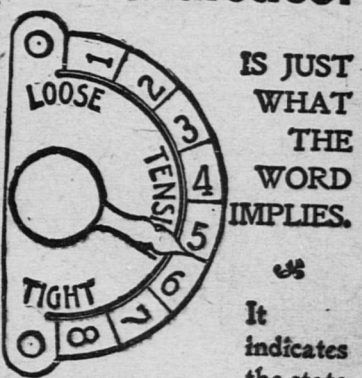
"No, indeed, Mamma, considerable pressure was brought to bear on me."

Charlie closed his prayer the other evening with, "and Lord, don't forget to bless brother and little Willie, and make him as good a boy as I am."



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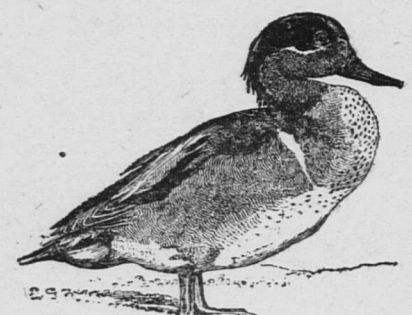
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AMERICAN WOOD DUCK.

near their club-houses. Hitherto they have always bought the seed in the spring, as was natural, and hundreds of dollars have been wasted.

Another peculiarity of wild rice is that it will grow only in fresh water. Even three per cent of salt water is too much, and that is so little that you can just detect a brackish taste.

FOR THE MAN WHO IS WHOLLY BAD.
By WILLIAM REGINALD MACKRILL

It was not Jim Wilson's fault that he was born with a lame leg. But it was Jim's fault that the lame leg proved his undoing. Reared in all the luxury of southern affluence before the war, he had squandered first his inheritance, then a competence earned by shrewd speculation, and, finally, a snug ten thousand dollars wrung from its rightful owners by a series of tricks that form in themselves a story of human perversity, but are without importance in this account. These tricks were the third degree in his career, however, for they landed him behind the bars; and when "Limpy" Wilson returned to his old haunts he felt to the lowest plane. He developed into a first-class sneak thief, expert in "lifting" costly wraps and furs from unoccupied carriages, from theatre boxes and hotel parlors. How he accomplished these slick abstractions was more than the average individual could understand. It was his beautiful assurance, his unobtrusive approach and departure, his suavity and grace that made him for a time the foremost exponent of his art. But he went down hill steadily, and when New York became too hot, Chicago, wealthy and wide open, welcomed him to the ranks of the pickpocket and the purse snatcher.

Jim had two passions: first, his uncontrollable mania for theft; second, and dominating much of his life, little Alice, daughter by his second wife, who kept for him the tiny apartment

to any day in the week but Sunday, when they always went for a walk on the Lake Shore.

"Why no, Papa, it's the 6th day of December—my birthday. Don't you remember?"

She wanted a turkey dinner, and before he left the house she had planned a royal spread, with cranberries, and celery, mashed potatoes and gravy, and a pie for dessert. Old Mrs. Janschowski, the Polish widow, of whom they rented their two little rooms, had offered to prepare the dinner on her big stove. All Jim had to do was to bring home the turkey and the trimmings. He promised solemnly, though he had not a cent in his pockets. And Alice had hugged him in delight, saying, "You are my very dearest bestest papa."

Jim stopped at a corner and looked up and down the street wondering how he might raise the price of that turkey. A soft-footed policeman approached. An aken night stick prodded him in the back. "Move on. Get to cover," said a gruff voice. He started in sudden fear and slouched into the darkness of a nearby alley. It was the same old story. For weeks luck had been against him. It seemed as though the whole police force of that great city had suddenly opened its eyes to his existence. Wherever he went there appeared the brass buttons, the badge, the club. It was getting on his nerves, and he feared to attempt schemes that a few years ago



JIM LEAPED TO HIS FEET WITH STARING EYES.

on the West Side, in the very heart of the Polish quarter. During her ten years of life Alice had never wavered in absolute adoration of her father, and Jim returned her affection to the limit of his nature.

They say that criminals are born, not made. It is a true saying, in Jim's case, at least. As a boy he was in no way abnormal, adhering in all respects to the proud traditions of his stiff-necked father, who owned broad acres in Mississippi and ruled his hundreds of well-kept slaves with firm generosity. There was no mother. She died during Jim's infancy. But at fifteen came a sudden passion for money. His monthly allowance was too slender for his expensive tastes. He must have more. He thought about it night and day. And then, cropped out a strain of low cunning that had shown at intervals in his paternal ancestry for generations uncounted. He formed his plans elaborately, and one night during his father's absence he entered the library, broke open the little iron safe, and decamped with upwards of a thousand dollars in cash.

Ten years later Jim returned to the plantation. Here he found strangers, from the North, to whom his father had sold the family home. To his credit be it said that he wept over the old man's grave, and again when the County Judge turned over to him, in securities and cash, all his father's property, for there was no will and Jim was the only heir. He had left home a boy; he returned a man, experienced in the ways of the sea and in the paths of crime. But his suddenly-acquired wealth, his recollections of his father, and contact with old and forgiving friends, seemed to wipe out the past. He threw aside his degenerate habits. He became a gentleman, and took up his abode in the city of New York.

It is a far cry from the plantation to Chicago, and the little room in the Polish quarter. Thirty years lay between—three decades of steady degradation. Very bitter were Jim's recollections this December night, as he limped along State street beneath the glare of the electric lights, eyeing sharply every carriage waiting for the curb. A raw wind blew in from the lake. His hands were numb. His whole body ached with the cold. His lame leg, which had been doctored during his term in Sing Sing, was beginning to bother him again. It had a way of stiffening in the hip joint, so that his toe dragged a little at every step.

And as though the situation were not sad enough already, fate threw another burden on his shoulders. He had made a promise to little Alice, and it must be kept, regardless of consequences or effort. She had slipped into his bed early that morning and cuddled down beside him. "Papa," she said, "do you know what day to-morrow will be?"

"Not Sunday, surely," he replied. He could attach no special importance

would have been easy of accomplishment.

He came out on the next street, directly opposite a station of the elevated. Without reason, but following the instinct that had so often led him to his quarry, he climbed the stairs, passing on tip-toe the ticket-chopper dozing in his warm booth. A stylishly-dressed young man paced the platform, waiting for a train south. Cold as it was, he carried his overcoat on his arm, swinging it carelessly. Jim stood directly in the man's path, at the head of the stairs, and waited until the coat brushed against him. Then giving it a quick twist with both hands he tossed it lightly over the rail.

The man gave a cry of astonishment, but of what avail? There were none to hear. He was alone on the brilliantly-lighted platform. For in one bound Jim was down the first flight of stairs, and in another was on the street. Ten minutes later, after a mile of quick and devious traveling, he descended into a foul-smelling basement and handed the coat over to "Mother Isaacs" for inspection. It was a beautiful broadcloth, silk lined, with fur collar and cuffs. It was worth ten dollars, at least. But the Jewess sneered in his face, and he was glad to take the six silver dollars she flung upon the counter. It was little enough, but it would help. Three dollars must go for rent, and two more for coal and oil. He was determined that Alice should be comfortable. That left a dollar—hardly enough for a chicken, much less a turkey. And the trimmings? He thought about it for some time. There was only one thing to do—swipe the turkey from a store.

Like all criminals Jim was superstitious, and in the past few weeks he had encountered many bad omens. Caution was a part of his very fibre. But he could not disappoint the little girl. For Alice he must run the risk.

After an hour's tramp he found the place—a market store with a row of hooks outside, on which hung a dozen turkeys. He came boldly up the street, selected the last bird in the row, and without a break in his gait passed into the darkness, the bulky burden thrust under his coat.

It was a raw winter's night. The moon shone at intervals through scurrying clouds. Enough snow had fallen to whiten the streets. Jim limped toward home, chuckling with delight. In an alley he stopped to wrap the bird in a sheet of paper, wrapp for that purpose. It would divert suspicion, for he had still to get the trimmings; and these he purchased at a small store close to the house. Thus weighted, and with a light heart, he climbed the stairs and entered the dark room. Alice was asleep, but when he had made a light he awakened her, and with tugging heart strings watched her shining eyes as she inspected the supplies. "It is a fine bird," he said glibly. "I se-

lected it very carefully from the whole stock. The man guaranteed it, and if it isn't tender I'll take it back."

Mrs. Janschowski knew little of Jim, seeing him only in the mornings. But her motherly heart went out to Alice, so differently from her own dirty-faced, sturdy-legged brood; and it was for Alice's sake that she had agreed to cook the dinner. Alice gave valiant assistance, and promptly at one o'clock the beautifully-browned bird was brought to their little table.

If Jim had any premonitions of his rapidly-approaching finish, he was too happy to give them more than a passing thought. He was in his gayest mood. He told Alice stories of the sea, and described royal dinners in foreign lands. When they had eaten all they could, Alice slipped down from her chair and climbed up in his lap, saying, "Now, tell me a really fairy story, papa." And Jim began slowly—"Once upon a time there was a great big giant—"

Heavy footsteps sounded in the hall. The door opened suddenly, and a broad-shouldered man wearing a black hat and overcoat, entered the room. With a cry of alarm, the picture of the giant fresh in her childish imagination, Alice slid to the floor and took refuge behind her father. But Jim leaped to his feet, with staring eyes, and face as white as a sheet. The visitor looked at him curiously.

"Hello, Limpy. It's you, is it?" Jim had but one thought—that Alice must not know. Into this crisis of his life came his old-time, splendid nerve. He extended his hand, and the color swept back into his thin face. "Glad to see you, Cap. You're just in time for dinner. Too late for the blessing, but there's plenty of turkey. Sit down and have a bite. Thought you were still in York."

There was a mute appeal in Jim's eyes that went to the detective's heart. He took off his hat and sat down by the table.

"Oh, I've been here for a year or two," he said carelessly, smiling at Alice. "I'm on the force—plain-clothes man. Didn't expect to see you, though." Then, with meaning emphasis, "No monkey business. The jig's up. It won't pay, you know," for Jim had measured with his eye the distance to the door, calculating his chances. "Who's the kid?" he went on. "Reminds me of one I lost a couple of years back with diphtheria. Pretty near broke my wife's heart. Sit down, Jim. I'm in no hurry."

Jim gave a long sigh. Yes, the jig was up. This man knew him like a book. This man ran him into Sing Sing years before. This man was his Nemesis.

They understood each other now, and for the time restraint was at an end. The captain made himself most agreeable. He had a pleasant face, with deep-set, twinkling eyes, and the heartiest laugh Alice had ever heard. She thought him almost as nice as her papa. He sampled the turkey and the cranberries, and tipping back his chair crunched a long stick of celery in his strong, white teeth, talking briefly to Jim in words Alice could not understand.

"Fine turk, Jim, but an unlucky pinch. Just happened I was in the store getting one for myself. Piped your lay, and would have landed if I hadn't slipped on the ice. Never thought of old Limpy Wilson till I saw that trail in the snow. Good cover you've got, but the old lady put me wise. Unlucky leg, that, Jim."

Presently the captain rose. "Guess we'd better get along, Jim," he said briefly.

Jim put on his coat and hat and turned to Alice with a wistful smile. "I've got to go out for a while, little sweetheart." His voice trembled, but Alice did not notice it. "The captain has come to offer me a job—a fine place that will fix us up alright. I'll be back soon." A desperate hope was in his mind. He gave it voice as they reached the street. "Cap," he said pleadingly, "wait a few days till I can place the little girl. She's all alone. I can put her somewhere so she'll be taken care of and won't know. For God's sake, Cap, help me out. She thinks her daddy's straight as a string."

The captain's eyes were full of pity. "No friends?" he asked.

"Not one, except old Mrs. Jan, and she's got seven of her own."

"It's a tough proposition, Jim." He was silent for some time. His hand was on Jim's shoulder, the slack of the coat in his firm grip.

"Tell you what I'll do, Jim. You can take your choice. I'll give you a year to brace up, and you can stay right here and keep the kid. That's one side; here's the other. There's five thousand dollars for me when I deliver you over to New York headquarters. I'll take the kid and give her a home, and use the money for her education. My wife would treat her like a daughter. We'll tell her you've got a job in New York, and that she's to stay with us till you send for her. When she's old enough to bear it we'll tell her you're dead, as you will be long before you serve all your time. Now I'll let you go, as I say, and if you turn square it'll be alright. But I'll watch you like a hawk, and if you trip up again, so help me! you'll take your medicine, child or no child. And you know, as well as I do, that you're too old a dog to learn new tricks. Speak up, now. I'm wasting good time."

And Jim spoke quickly. As much as he loved liberty he loved Alice more. He could not hope much longer to keep from her the awful secret of his life. Better that he should give up now, and spare her the disgrace.

"I guess you're right, Cap. I'll give in."

A week later Jim stood before the rail in the familiar New York headquarters, and heard himself sent down for trial. There were many charges against him. He could not expect less than thirty years. Presently those massive iron doors would clang behind him, and the world would forget him forever. Well, Alice would be happy. She would think kindly of him. She would not know.

And under the captain's watchful care Alice never knew.

Hirobumi Ito is called the Grand Old Man of Japan. He is described as being to Japan what Peter the Great was to Russia. In the diplomatic history of Japan he is what Richelieu was to the France of Louis XIII.

Mrs. Samuel Smartwood who died in Pennsylvania recently, at the age of 47, was the mother of twenty-five children. She married at 14, and her first child was born soon after she was 15. There were but two sets of twins.

WOMAN IN POLITICS.

RECENT FIGHT AGAINST BOSSES DEVELOPS HER AS A STRONG FACTOR.

Campaign of Good Government Calls Out Enthusiastic Aid of Feminine Sex.

"The man can do it but will not; the woman would do it but may not. We are bound hand and foot, but fortunately our tongues are not tied," said Mrs. G. A. Knollenberg, of Richmond, Indiana. A bitter fight was on for the election of Mayor of that city. The present incumbent, whose private and public life is obnoxious to the better element of the town, was up for re-election. For eight years the political machine had backed the Mayor, a mere tool in the hands of unscrupulous leaders. The forces of good government seemed on the very verge of defeat, when the women arose in their might, twelve hundred strong, demanding that their little city be controlled by men of clean character—that good instead of evil, honesty instead of graft, decency instead of indecency, be the watchwords.

They held a great mass meeting and made stirring speeches. It was not a question of politics; it was the moral sentiment of the community speaking through its wives and mothers. And it was effective. The Mayor went down to defeat. Said a leading paper: "The women of Richmond made the result possible. The tide began to turn when the women met and in behalf of womanhood and the sanctity of the home protested against the continuance of the present regime. It was not until then that the real import of the fight was felt."

Hot Stuff in New York.

Not only in this Indiana town, but in larger centers, the women were active in the campaigns. In New York their earnest work on behalf of Jerome, reform candidate for re-election as District Attorney, has called out the admiration of even that opponent of woman's activity in municipal affairs, the Boston Herald, which says editorially:

Bless the women! How they are working for Jerome and against the bosses, with their automobiles following up public meetings and street parades distributing bushels of Jerome literature; their armies of picked newsmen dealing out hot stuff at the subway and elevated stations during the rush hours; their night processions of autos with stereoscopic throwing upon big sheets the split ticket to teach the masses how to use it; their volunteer bands of watchers upon lodging houses and tenements to prevent the collection of money for the women municipal leagues and clubs; and sweet Rainy Daisies! They are giving the men folks very practical lessons in electioneering, and demonstrating their capacity and genius for systematic and effective political work which must rejoice Justice Brewer and confound Grover Cleveland.

In Graft-Ridden Philadelphia.

But the women of Philadelphia were equally active. Their aid was solicited by the city party in the great work of reform, to secure for the citizens an honest, decent administration, and a physically clean city. And right well they did their work. In nearly every one of the forty-two wards they assembled in enthusiastic crowds, and listened to addresses from prominent women speakers, including Mrs. Rudolf Blankenburg, Mrs. Owen Wister (wife of the author of "The Virginian"), and Miss Jennings, sister-in-law of Mayor Weaver. In the Toledo Morning Times appeared the following trenchant comment on this feature of the Quaker City campaign:

In quiet, staid, precedent-loving Philadelphia, the women are in politics up to their elbows.

They are so aroused in the battle against political corruption and graft that they are willing to stand shoulder to shoulder with the men and fight.

It is a grand good thing to see them come out of their moss-grown "sheltered" life, and put their shoulders to the wheel in aiding the accomplishment of the downfall of the civic evils that have been made apparent in their city.

It required nerve for the first woman to act. Formerly people didn't admire nerve in a woman. They do now.

The old manner of sitting back and waiting to be "protected" is gradually disappearing—possibly because there were not enough protectors to go around; possibly because they didn't want the job.

In every city a halt has been called on the ancient way wherein the woman's head grew frantic over its dull routine, her brain shrunk from disuse, and her mentality shrunk from the compression of the "sheltered life."

Now, she breathes comparatively untrammelled, the atmosphere of the whole world and rejoices in the use of all that is in her. Her pent-up activities have leaped the barrier, and she is, first of all, a human, with humanity's interests at heart.

The women may prove a power for good in graft-ridden Philadelphia.

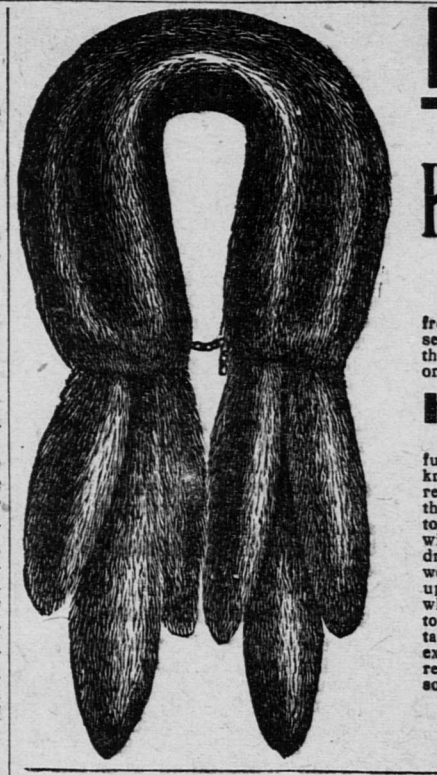
Whether or not this activity of woman in municipal affairs is welcomed, the practical efficiency of her efforts in the recent fight against the bosses cannot be denied.

Massachusetts Milliners Warned

The crusade against the killing of song birds for millinery purposes has been waged for years, yet the vanity of women in this matter of personal adornment has proven invulnerable against diatribes of reformers, ridicule of men, and the pleadings of the humanitarian. Each fall the hats of the feminine sex have been adorned by the plumage of some of our most beautiful songsters. In Massachusetts, moral suasion having failed, the legislature has enacted a law providing a penalty for "the use of plumage of song or insectivorous birds in the making of picture hats or other head adornments of women." Notice has been sent to the milliners of Boston and throughout the Commonwealth by the State Game Commission. It is announced that the State laws covering "possession or wearing for purpose of dress or blandishment the body, skin, feathers, or parts thereof of insectivorous and wild birds whether taken in this Commonwealth or elsewhere, who be vigorously enforced. Persons having prohibited birds and feathers in their possession, whether wearers or dealers, are liable to arrest."

We Are the Greatest Letter Writers.

The United States sent out in 1904, four thousand one hundred and nine million letters, about as many as all from Great Britain and Germany combined. France sent 844 million and no other country reached 500 million. The Germans lead in postal cards, 1,161 millions against 770 millions for the United States.



The National Anthem.

Army regulations have been amended so as to prescribe honor for the United States colors as follows:

"Whenever 'The Star Spangled Banner' is played by the band on a formal occasion at a military station, or at any place where persons belonging to the military service are present in their official capacity, all officers and enlisted men present will stand at attention, and if not in ranks will render the prescribed salute, the position of the salute being continued until the last note of 'The Star Spangled Banner.' The same respect will be observed toward the national air of any other country when it is played as a compliment to official representatives of such country. Whenever 'The Star Spangled Banner' is played as contemplated by this paragraph, the air will be played through once without the repetition of any part, except such repetition as is called for by the musical score."

"At every military post or station the flag will be hoisted at the sounding of the first note of the reveille, or of the first note of the march, if a march be played before the reveille. The flag will be lowered at the sounding of the last note of the retreat, and while the flag is being lowered the band will play 'The Star Spangled Banner,' or if there be no band present, the field music will sound 'To the Color.' When 'To the Color' is sounded by the field music while the flag is being lowered the same respect will be observed as when 'The Star Spangled Banner' is played by the band. The national flag shall be displayed at a sea coast or lake fort at the commencement of an action and during a battle in which the fort may be engaged, whether by day or at night."

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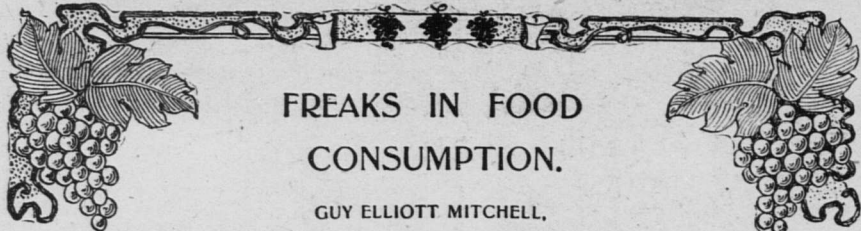
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FREAKS IN FOOD CONSUMPTION.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

Consumers the world over, and not alone in the United States, as has often been asserted by magazine writers, are very fastidious in their selection of articles of diet. Peculiar as it may seem, this selection is not made with the idea of procuring something which will please the palate or which is nutritious, but more with regard to the effect upon the eye of the object sought. Sometimes, too, there is a hide-bound conception of how a certain food should be and nothing can break the public of this fancy. The Department of Agriculture, a year or so ago, found that the English people would not purchase a consignment of American sweet potatoes, the sole complaint being, that while the tubers were of good color and satisfactory in every other respect, they were sweet in taste. The English conception of how a potato ought to taste was certainly a compliment to Irishmen.

Butter, an article of food supposed to be purchased for food reasons alone, depends largely upon its flavor and, perhaps, still more upon its color as to its quality when it comes to purchase. With the fine fruit produced by horticulturists through modern means we find that attention has been paid more to the color and shape of the product even than to its quality. The most productive of blackberries, while

the skin and the color is inherent—not derived from the fat. On the contrary, in some European countries there is a preference for the darker-skinned chickens. A curious preference, entirely unassociated with tastes, is the color of eggs. While in Boston brown eggs sell for a cent or two per dozen more than white eggs, the contrary is true in New York, and if one or two dirty eggs are visible the price is still lower. It is said that Chicago is indiscriminating in regard to the color of eggs, but that San Francisco prefers white ones.

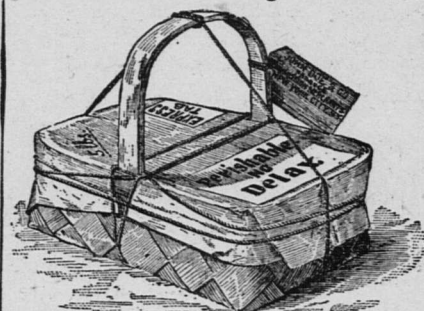
Eggs Colored With Coffee.

In England, where brown eggs are the favorite, dealers go so far as to color the shells of white eggs with either strong coffee or some dye stuff. New York likes a white butter but Chicago and Philadelphia a little darker, while Washington demands a deep yellow butter, and New Orleans wants a color still darker than Washington. How far this question of color goes may be taken from a little instance in which a car-load of butter intended for Washington was sent on to New York, and the butter originally consigned to New York was sent to Washington. The receivers in both places remonstrated strongly, the one claiming the butter to be too dark and

Ploughing as a Great Sport.

In the Minnesota Agricultural College they are applying the lesson that Mark Twain's hero, Tom Sawyer, had impressed upon himself on that Saturday morning when his aunt set him at work whitewashing the fence—that is, that what one must do is work, and that play may be turned into work or work into play. At the college a ploughing contest was recently held, and it has been decided to make such contests a permanent part of the field day sports.

In reporting the success of the competition in which the first prize, a sulky plow, was won by a freshman in the school and the third prize by a senior, the Pioneer Press of St. Paul, advanced the theory that if, all the energy now expended in foot ball and other school and college sports were directed toward turning the soil with



THE CONSUMER'S FANCY

Warrants the Shipper in Packing Extra Fruit in Expensive Baskets

plows, there would scarcely remain space for cities to flourish on unploughed land.

It appears that the ploughing contest was introduced this year as a new feature of the field day sports. Preliminaries were held and the best plowers in the school were selected. Each contestant was given a strong team and a plow. He was required to lay out a "land" about twenty feet wide and finish his "land." The contestants were allowed to use stakes in laying out their "land." In judging, the straightness, width, depth and evenness of the furrow, the evenness of the land and the manner in which the weeds were turned under, were all considered.

A HARDY ORANGE.

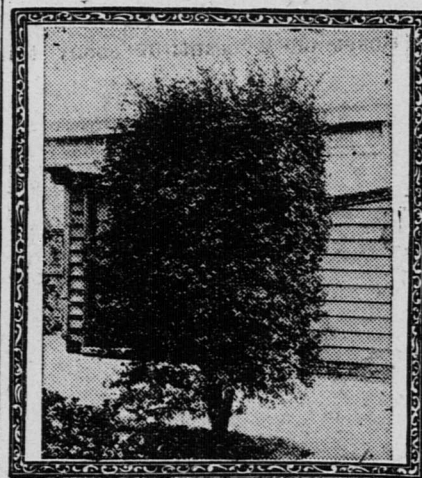
Crossing the Florida Variety on the Sturdy Japanese Species.

Botanists in the employ of the United States Department of Agriculture hope to bring into being an orange tree which will be as sturdy as the apple tree; an orange tree that will not perish in the chill of northern winter, which in December will bear its wreaths of snow and in May its garlands of bloom, and which when summer comes will yield fruit as good as that sweetened and gilded in the south sun. This may seem to be an unnatural proposition but it only seems. No violence upon the laws of Nature has been or will be attempted. It is simply an effort to make the citrus tree from which is obtained the sweet table orange, as hardy and insensitive to cold as the orange tree from which is obtained the bitter unedible orange. By crossing a citrus tree which grows in the north and which bears an unedible fruit with the citrus tree of the south it is sought to beget a plant in which will be combined the good traits of each.

Government botanists are confident that the result of this citrus marriage will be a scion that will grow and fruit at a latitude midway between the northern limits of the sweet orange and the northern limits of the line of growth of the unedible orange. If this should be there might be orange groves in central Virginia, middle Kentucky, southern Indiana, southern Illinois, central Missouri and central Kansas. Think of orange gardens around the home in Norfolk, Richmond, Lynchburg, Lexington, Louisville, Cairo and perhaps in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Jefferson City and Kansas City.

The means chosen to create the new orange may be described by either of the words, hybridization or pollination. That form of citrus which grows farthest north is a Japanese shrub, citrus trifoliata. It may be seen in the United States as far north as Massachusetts. Its use is only ornamental. Its fruit under favoring conditions attains the size of a wild persimmon and is globular, tawny and bitter. In Japan, its home, the fruit is converted into a conserve. Three trees of the citrus trifoliata grow in the grounds of the Department of Agriculture. Each of them is about eighteen feet tall.

In the Spring when these trees are in flower a botanist watches till the gum exudes from the stigma. This sign tells him that the ovary of the flower is ripening for the reception of the pollen and the conception of the fruit. Straightway he clips the stamens—those delicate filaments, fine as hairs, which extend themselves from the heart of the flower. He clips them because at their end hang tiny pods—the anthers—in which the pollen, or the germinal dust, is held. Going to the orangery of the department he gathers the bursting anthers of the



EXPERIMENTAL ORANGE TREE.

Department of Agriculture.

sweet oranges and sprinkles the sweet orange pollen on the stigma of the bitter orange.

The pollination of these trees has been made for about ten seasons and each year the fruit of the little bitter orange has improved till this season the oranges will be fairly good table fruit.

An Adopted English Knight.

An Englishman who visited New York City a short time ago had occasion to ask an Irishman the direction of a certain business house. This son of Erin happened to be going that way, and offered to guide his inquirer to the place. As they walked along, Pat, to be friendly, asked:

"And who might ye be?"

The Britisher drew himself up with dignity and replied:

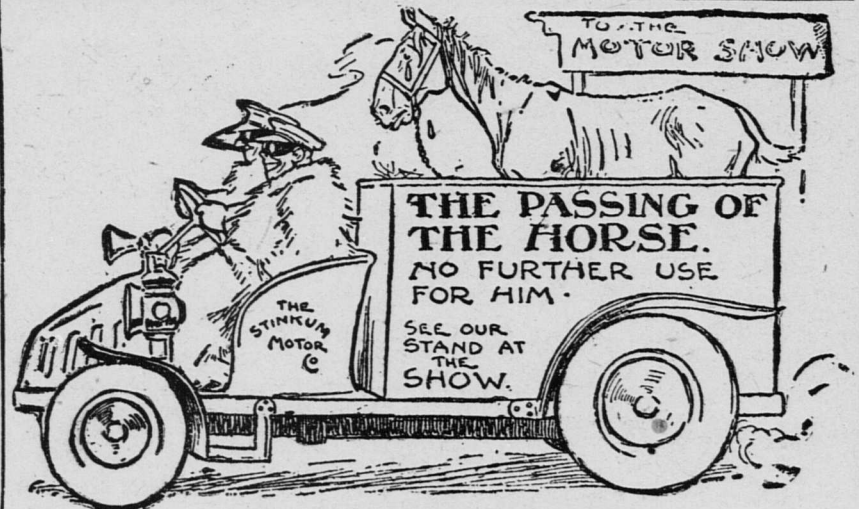
"I am the Honorable John Kenneth Edgerton of London, Knight of the Garter, Knight of the Bath, Knight of St. John, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Knight of the Royal Legion and of the Iron Cross. And whom have I the honor of addressing?"

Pat, for a single instant was bewildered with this long list, but quick as a wink, he threw forward his chest, and responded pompously:

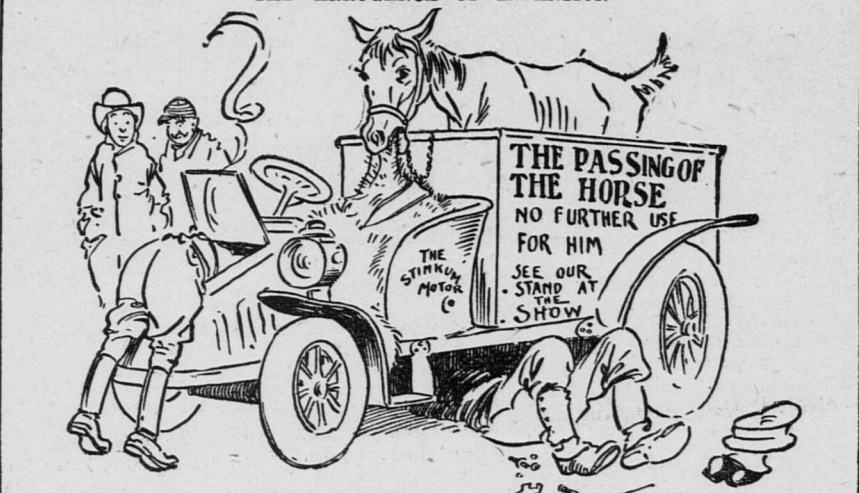
"O'm Patrick Timothy Flannigan of Hoboken, to-night, laist night, noight befor laist, noight befor thait, to-morrow noight, the noight following and iverry other bloody noight of the wake, including Sunday noight, be gorra!"

Senator Beveridge's book, "The Russian Advance," is still on sale—stale on sill.

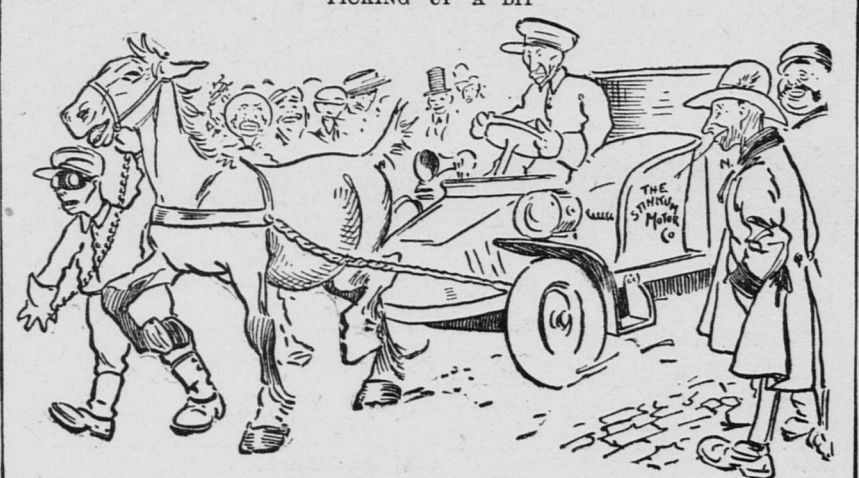
It is understood that the Kentucky crops promise an unusual large output of pure Cuban tobacco this year.



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In Kensington, Maryland, one of Washington's suburbs, there is a group of pretty little cottages inhabited mostly by government office-holders. There is no municipal gaslighting or water supply system, and to offset the benefit of the health and pleasures derived from living near to nature, there is some discomfort to those who are used to these city luxuries. One householder, of an inventive turn of mind, however, has seemed to solve the problem for himself and neighbors. The party who lived next door to him owned a gasoline engine, but he had no deep well from which to obtain a supply of pure water—the government employee had. A deal was fixed up between them by which the inventive genius was to set up and install the engine and connect it with his pump, so by a system of piping, water could be had by both parties without the necessity of hand pumping or a windmill.

This system of water supply has worked well—so well indeed that the piping has been laid to a couple of neighbors even more distant, and the well, being of ample capacity, now supplies half a dozen families with water. It is understood that plans are now being perfected by which the gasoline engine will be called to do double duty. In the daytime it will fill the water tanks, while at night it will be connected to an electric generator, and thus furnish current for lighting the immediate neighborhood. The example set by this resident of Kensington could be followed by co-operation between residents of many rural settlements. Co-operative telephones are now a success and co-operative sewer, water and electric systems should prove equally valuable and successful.

"Tell me honestly, dearie, how could these doughnuts be improved?"

"By making the holes a little larger."

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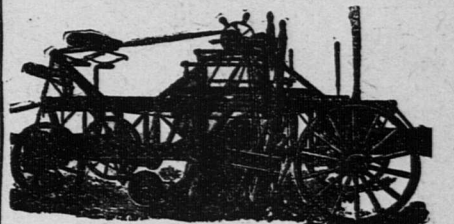
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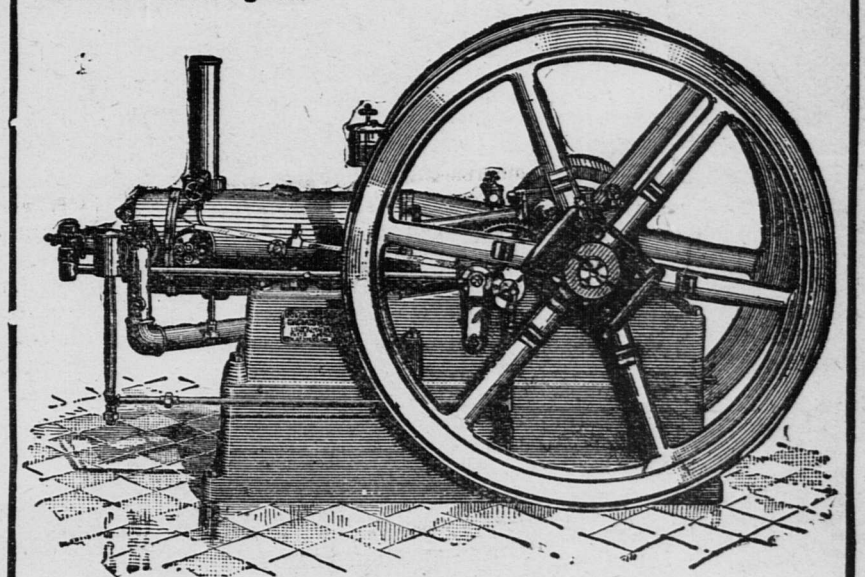
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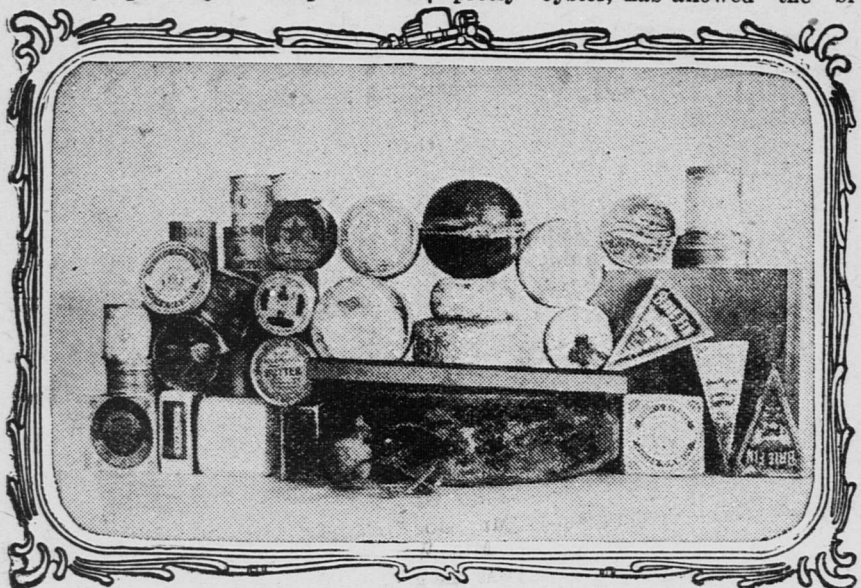
large and beautiful, are, if anything, inferior in flavor to the wild ones found along the roadside. Red apples are the leading favorites of this sort of fruit. An instance of this is the Ben Davis, one of the best sellers and certainly the poorest eater

the other too light, and that no customer could be found for either. The matter was adjusted only through the reshipment of the consignments to the proper places.

Artificially Colored Meats

Meat dealers have found that corn beef, cured ham and some salt meats find a much more ready sale where, in the process of curing, some saltpeter has been added to impart a bright red color. Sausages and other forms of minced meat are frequently colored by aniline dyes, as are also the wrappers of some sausage and ham. These obtain more ready sale in competition with uncolored goods. Porterhouse steak, the most expensive cut of beef is in high favor, whereas beef coming from the neck, equally as nutritious and as palatable, it is stated, is suitably prepared, sells at a much lower price.

At this time of the year the high liver who goes to the swell hotels and restaurants and has a particular kind of game served him because it has a peculiar "gamey" flavor and tenderness, may not realize that such game has, by order of the steward, been retained in storage until it has become in reality partially decomposed. Its



FANCY FOREIGN CHEESES

odor, if smelt before cooking, would prevent many people from eating it. Others do not know that when they boast about the "fine lamb" they are getting, the butcher is serving them with kid meat instead. Our people hold in high favor certain products with particular names attached to them. For instance, the amount of "Canada" lamb sold here is enormous. This word has the same magic effect upon lamb prices that the word "Philadelphia" has upon spring poultry or that of "Long Island" upon fresh eggs. The housewife, too, in many parts of the country has a strong preference for yellow-skinned chickens under the assumption that fat lies beneath the skin, although as a matter of fact chickens store very little fat next to

valve in shell to remain for about twenty-four hours in fresh water before opening it, thus causing the white appearance.

And so the gratification of taste in these modern days is of minor consideration; the city-bred people want something that appeals to the eye, and the dealer appreciates that in order to catch the fancy of a customer it is more important to place a product in a showy and convenient package, than it is to furnish a wholesome or well-flavored food.

Hodgins' automobile ran away with his mother-in-law and scared her so that she's been speechless ever since. Hodgins considers the investment a good one.